The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI......NO. 4769.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1867.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Veto of the District Suffrage Bill.

Thorough Discussion of the Franchise Question.

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With Unlawful Use of the Pardoning Power.

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With Interfering in Elections, and Other Misdemeanors.

The Judiciary Committee to Report Upon the Matter when They Get Ready.

THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The following is the full text of the President's veto of the bill passed by Congress "to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia":

To the Senate of the United States:

I have received and considered a bill entitled "An act to regulate the elective franchise in the District of Columbia," passed by the Senate on the 13th of December, and by the House of Representatives on the succeeding day. It was presented for my approval on the 26th ult.—six days after the adjournment of Congress—and is now returned with my objections to the Senate, in which House it originated.

Measures having been introduced, at the commencement of the first session of the present Congress, for the extension of the elective franchise to persons of color in the District of Columbia, steps were taken by the corporate authorities of Washington and Georgetown to ascertain and make known the opinion of the people of the two cities upon a subject so immediately affecting their welfare as a community. The question was submitted to the people at special elections, held in the month of December, 1865, when the qualified voters of Washington and Georgetown, with great unanimity of sentiment, expressed themselves opposed to the contemplated legislation. In Washington, in a vote of 6,556—the largest, with but two exceptions, ever polled in that city—only 35 ballots were cast for negro suffrage; while in Georgetown, in an aggregate of 813 votes—a number considerably in excess of the average vote at the four preceding annual elections—but one was given in favor of the proposed extension of the elective franchise. As these elections seem to have been conducted with entire fairness, the result must be accepted as a truthful expression of the opinion of the people of the District upon the question which evoked it. Possessing, as an organized community, the same popular right as the inhabitants of a State or Territory, to make known their will upon matters which affect their social and political condition, they could have selected no more appropriate mode of memorializing Congress upon the subject of this bill than through the suffrages of their qualified voters.

Entirely disregarding the wishes of the people of the District of Columbia, Congress has deemed it right and expedient to pass the measure now submitted for my signature. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the Executive, standing between the legislation of the one and the will of the other, fairly expressed, to determine whether he should approve the bill, and thus aid in placing upon the statute books of the nation a law against which the people to whom it is to apply have solemnly and with such unanimity protested, or whether he should return it with his objections, in the hope that, upon reconsideration, Congress, acting as the representatives of the inhabitants of the seat of Government, will permit them to regulate a purely local question, as to them may seem best suited to their interests and condition.

The District of Columbia was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, in order that it might become the permanent seat of government of the United States. Accepted by Congress, it at once became subject to the "exclusive legislation" for which provision is made in the Federal Constitution. It should be borne in mind, however, that in exercising its functions as the law-making power of the District of Columbia, the authority of the National Legislature is not without limit, but that Congress is bound to observe the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well in the enactment of local laws for the seat of government, as in legislation common to the entire Union. Were it to be admitted that the right "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever," conferred upon Congress unlimited power within the District of Columbia, titles of nobility might be granted within its boundaries; laws might be made "respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the Press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances." Despotism would thus reign at the seat of Government of a free Republic, and, as a place of permanent residence, it would be avoided by all who prefer the blessings of liberty to the mere emoluments of official position.

It should also be remembered that in legislating for the District of Columbia, under the Federal Constitution, the relation of Congress to its inhabitants is analogous to that of a legislature to the people of a State under their own local Constitution. It does not, therefore, seem to be asking too much that, in matters pertaining to the District, Congress should have a like respect for the will and interests of its inhabitants as is entertained by a State Legislature for the wishes and prosperity of those for whom they legislate. The spirit of our Constitution and the genius of our Government require that, in regard to any law which is to affect and have a permanent bearing upon a people, their will should exert at least a reasonable influence upon those who are acting in the capacity of their legislators. Would, for instance, the Legislature of the State of New-York, or of Pennsylvania, or of Indiana, or of any State in the Union, in opposition to the expressed will of a large majority of the people whom they were chosen to represent, arbitrarily force upon them, as voters, all persons of the African or negro race, and make them eligible for office, without any other qualification than a certain term of residence within the State? In neither of the States named would the colored population, when acting together, be able to produce any great social or political result. Yet, in New-York, before he can vote, the man of color must fulfil conditions that are not required of the white citizen; in Pennsylvania the elective franchise is restricted to white freemen; while in Indiana negroes and mulattoes are expressly excluded from the right of suffrage. It hardly seems consistent with the principles of right and justice that representatives of States where suffrage is either denied the colored man, or granted to him on qualifications requiring intelligence or property, should compel the people of the District of Columbia to try an experiment which their own constituents have thus far shown an unwillingness to test for themselves. Nor does it accord with our republican ideas that the principle of self-government should lose its force when applied to the residents of the District, merely because their legislators are not, like those of the States, responsible, through the ballot, to the people for whom they are the law-making power.

The great object of placing the seat of government under the exclusive legislation of Congress, was to secure the entire independence of the General Government from undue State influence, and to enable it to discharge, without danger of interruption or infringement of its authority, the high functions for which it was created by the people. For this important purpose it was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, and it certainly never could have been contemplated, as one of the objects to be attained by placing it under the exclusive jurisdiction of Congress, that it would afford to propagandists or political parties a place for an experimental test of their principles and theories. While, indeed, the residents of the seat of government are not citizens of any State, and are not therefore allowed a voice in the electoral college, or representation in the councils of the nation, they are, nevertheless, American citizens, entitled as such to every guaranty of the Constitution, to every benefit of the laws, and to every right which pertains to citizens of our common country. In all matters then, affecting their domestic affairs, the spirit of our democratic form of government demands that their wishes should be consulted and respected, and they taught to feel that, although not permitted practically to participate in national concerns, they are nevertheless under a paternal government, regardful of their rights, mindful of their wants, and solicitous for their prosperity. It was evidently contemplated that all local questions would be left to their decision, at least to an extent that would not be incompatible with the object for which Congress was granted exclusive legislation over the seat of government.

When the Constitution was yet under consideration it was assumed by Mr. MADISON, that its inhabitants would be allowed "a municipal legislature, for local purposes, derived from their own suffrages." When, for the first time, Congress, in the year 1800, assembled at Washington, President ADAMS, in his speech at its opening, reminded the two Houses that it was for them to consider whether the local powers over the District of Columbia, vested by the Constitution in the Congress of the United States, should be immediately exercised, and he asked them to "consider it as the capital of a great nation, advancing with unexampled rapidity in arts, in commerce, in wealth and in population, and possessing within itself those resources which, if not thrown away or lamentably misdirected, would secure to it a long course of prosperity and self-government." Three years had not elapsed when Congress was called upon to determine the propriety of retroceding to Maryland and Virginia the jurisdiction of the territory which they had respectively relinquished to the Government of the United States. It was urged, on the one hand, that exclusive jurisdiction was not necessary or useful to the Government; that it deprived the inhabitants of the District of their political rights; that much of the time of Congress was consumed in legislation pertaining to it; that its government was expensive; that Congress was not competent to legislate for the District, because the members were strangers to its local concerns; and that it was an example of a government without representation—an experiment dangerous to the liberties of the States.

On the other hand it was held, among other reasons, and successfully, that the Constitution, the acts of cession of Virginia and Maryland, and the act of Congress accepting the grant, all contemplated the exercise of exclusive legislation by Congress, and that its usefulness, if not its necessity, was inferred from the inconvenience which was felt for want of it by the Congress of the Confederation; that the people themselves, who it was said had been deprived of their political rights, had not complained and did not desire a retrocession; that the evil might be remedied by giving them a representation in Congress when the District should become sufficiently populous, and in the meantime a local Legislature; that if the inhabitants had not political rights, they had great political influence; that the trouble and expense of legislating for the District would not be great, but would diminish, and might in a great measure be avoided by a local Legislature; and that Congress could not retrocede the inhabitants without their consent. Continuing to live substantially under the laws that existed at the time of the cession, and such changes only having been made as were suggested by themselves, the people of the District have not sought, by a local Legislature, that which has generally been willingly conceded by the Congress of the nation.

As a general rule sound policy requires that the Legislature should yield to the wishes of a people, when not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws. The measures suited to one community might not be well adapted to the condition of another; and the persons best qualified to determine such questions are those whose interests are to be directly affected by any proposed law. In Massachusetts, for instance, male persons are allowed to vote without regard to color, provided they possess a certain degree of intelligence. In a population in that State of 1,231,066, there were, by the census of 1860, only 9,602 persons of color; and of the males over twenty years of age, there were 339,086 white to 2,602 colored. By the same official enumeration, there were in the District of Columbia 60,764 whites to 14,316 persons of the colored race. Since then, however, the population of the District has largely increased, and it is estimated that at the present time there are nearly a hundred thousand whites to thirty thousand negroes. The cause of the augmented numbers of the latter class needs no explanation. Contiguous to Maryland and Virginia, the District, during the war, became a place of refuge for those who escaped from servitude, and it is yet the abiding place of a considerable proportion of those who sought within its limits a shelter from bondage. Until then held in slavery, and denied all opportunities for mental culture, their first knowledge of the Government was acquired when, by conferring upon them freedom, it became the benefactor of their race; the test of their capability for improvement began, when, for the first time, the career of free industry and the avenues to intelligence were opened to them. Possessing these advantages but a limited time—the greater number perhaps having entered the District of Columbia during the later years of the war or since its termination—we may well pause to inquire whether, after so brief a probation, they are as a class capable of an intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, and qualified to discharge the duties of official position. The people who are daily witnesses of their mode of living, and who have become familiar with their habits of thought, have expressed the conviction that they are not yet competent to serve as electors, and thus become eligible for office in the local Governments under which they live. Clothed with the elective franchise, their numbers, already largely in excess of the demand for labor, would be soon increased by an influx from the adjoining States. Drawn from fields where employment is abundant, they would in vain seek it here, and so add to the embarrassments already experienced from the large class of idle persons congregated in the District. Hardly yet capable of forming correct judgments upon the important questions that often make the issues of a political contest, they could readily be made subservient to the purposes of designing persons.

While in Massachusetts, under the census of 1860, the proportion of white to colored males over twenty years of age was one hundred and thirty to one, here the black race constitutes nearly one-third of the entire population, whilst the same class surrounds the District on all sides, ready to change their residence at a moment's notice, and with all the facility of a nomadic people, in order to enjoy here, after a short residence, a privilege they find nowhere else. It is within their power, in one year, to come into the District in such numbers as to have the supreme control of the white race, and to govern them by their own officers, and by the exercise of all the municipal authority—among the rest, of the power of taxation over property in which they have no interest. In Massachusetts, where they have enjoyed the benefits of a thorough educational system, a qualification of intelligence is required, while here suffrage is extended to all, without discrimination, as well to the most incapable, who can prove a residence in the District of one year, as to those persons of color who, comparatively few in number, are permanent inhabitants, and having given evidence of merit and qualification, are recognized as useful and responsible members of the community.

Imposed upon an unwilling people, placed, by the Constitution, under the exclusive legislation of Congress, it would be viewed as an arbitrary exercise of power, and as an indication by the country of the purpose of Congress to compel the acceptance of negro suffrage by the States. It would engender a feeling of opposition and hatred between the two races, which, becoming deep rooted and ineradicable, would prevent them from living together in a state of mutual friendliness. Carefully avoiding every measure that might tend to produce such a result, and following the clear and well-ascertained popular will, we should assiduously endeavor to promote kindly relations between them, and thus, when that popular will leads the way, prepare for the gradual and harmonious introduction of this new element into the political power of the country.

It cannot be urged that the proposed extension of suffrage in the District of Columbia is necessary to enable persons of color to protect either their interests or their rights. They stand here precisely as they stand in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana. Here, as elsewhere, in all that pertains to civil rights, there is nothing to distinguish this class of persons from citizens of the United States; for they possess the "full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is enjoyed by white citizens," and are made "subject to like punishment, pains and penalties, and to none other, any law, statute, ordinance, regulation or custom to the contrary notwithstanding." Nor, as has been assumed, are their suffrages necessary to aid a loyal sentiment here; for local Governments already exist of undoubted fealty to the Government, and are sustained by communities which were among the first to testify their devotion to the Union, and which during the struggle furnished their full quotas of men to the military service of the country.

The exercise of the elective franchise is the highest attribute of an American citizen, and, when guided by virtue, intelligence, patriotism and a proper appreciation of our institutions, constitutes the true basis of a Democratic form of government, in which the sovereign power is lodged in the body of the people. Its influence for good necessarily depends upon the elevated character and patriotism of the elector, for if exercised by persons who do not justly estimate its value, and who are indifferent as to its results, it will only serve as a means of placing power in the hands of the unprincipled and ambitious, and must eventuate in the complete destruction of that liberty of which it should be the most powerful conservator. Great danger is, therefore, to be apprehended from an untimely extension of the elective franchise to any new class in our country, especially when the large majority of that class, in wielding the power thus placed in their hands, cannot be expected correctly to comprehend the duties and responsibilities which pertain to suffrage. Yesterday, as it were, four millions of persons were held in a condition of Slavery that had existed for generations; to-day they are freemen, and are assumed by law to be citizens. It cannot be presumed from their previous condition of servitude that, as a class, they are as well informed as to the nature of our Government as the intelligent foreigner who makes our land the home of his choice. In the case of the latter neither a residence of five years, and the knowledge of our institutions which it gives, nor attachment to the principles of the Constitution, are the only conditions upon which he can be admitted to citizenship. He must prove, in addition, a good moral character, and thus give reasonable ground for the belief that he will be faithful to the obligations which he assumes as a citizen of the Republic.

Where a people—the source of all political power—speak, by their suffrages, through the instrumentality of the ballot-box, it must be carefully guarded against the control of those who are corrupt in principle and enemies of free institutions, for it can only become to our political and social system a safe conductor of healthy popular sentiment when kept free from demoralizing influences. Controlled, through fraud and usurpation, by the designing, anarchy and despotism must inevitably follow. In the hands of the patriotic and worthy, our Government will be preserved upon the principles of the Constitution inherited from our fathers. It follows, therefore, that in admitting to the ballot-box a new class of voters not qualified for the exercise of the elective franchise, we weaken our system of government, instead of adding to its strength and durability.

In returning this bill to the Senate, I deeply regret that there should be any conflict of opinion between the Legislative and Executive Departments of the Government in regard to measures that vitally affect the prosperity and peace of the country. Sincerely desiring to reconcile the States with one another, and the whole people to the Government of the United States, it has been my earnest wish to coöperate with Congress in all measures having for their object a proper and complete adjustment of the questions resulting from our late civil war. Harmony between the coördinate branches of the Government, always necessary for the public welfare, was never more demanded than at the present time, and it will, therefore, be my constant aim to promote, as far as possible, concert of action between them. The differences of opinion that have already occurred have rendered me only the more cautious, lest the Executive should encroach upon any of the perogatives of Congress, or, by exceeding, in any manner, the constitutional limit of his duties, destroy the equilibrium which should exist between the several coördinate departments, and which is so essential to the harmonious working of the Government.

I know it has been urged that the Executive Department is more likely to enlarge the sphere of its action than either of the other two branches of the Government, and especially in the exercise of the veto power conferred upon it by the Constitution. It should be remembered, however, that this power is wholly negative and conservative in its character, and was intended to act as a check upon unconstitutional, hasty and improvident legislation, and as a means of protection against invasions of the just powers of the Executive and Judicial Departments. It is remarked by Chancellor KENT that "to enact laws is a transcendent power; and if the body that possesses it be a full and equal representation of the people, there is danger of its pressing with destructive weight upon all the other parts of the machinery of Government. It has, therefore, been thought necessary by the most skillful and most experienced artists in the science of civil polity that strong barriers should be erected for the protection and security of the other necessary powers of the Government. Nothing has been deemed more fit and expedient for the purpose than the provision that the head of the Executive Department should be so constituted as to secure a requisite share of independence, and that he should have a negative upon the passing of laws; and that the judiciary power, resting on a still more permanent basis, should have the right of determining upon the validity of laws by the standard of the Constitution."

The necessity of some such check in the hands of the Executive is shown by reference to the most eminent writers upon our system of Government, who seem to concur in the opinion that encroachments are most to be apprehended from the department in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution. Mr. MADISON, in referring to the difficulty of providing some practical security for each against the invasion of the others, remarks that "the legislative department is everywhere extending the sphere of its activity, and drawing all power into its impetuous vortex." "The founders of our Republic * * * seem never to have recollected the danger from legislative usurpations, which, by assembling all power in the same hands, must lead to the same tyranny as is threatened by executive usurpations." "In a representative Republic, where the executive magistracy is carefully limited, both in the extent and the duration of its power, and where the legislative power is exercised by an assembly which is inspired by a supposed influence over the people, with an intrepid confidence in its own strength, which is sufficiently numerous to feel all the passions which actuate a multitude, yet not so numerous as to be incapable of pursuing the objects of its passions by means which reason prescribes—it is against the enterprising ambition of this department that the people ought to indulge all their jealousy and exhaust all their precautions." "The legislative department derives a superiority in our governments from other circumstances. Its constitutional powers being at once more extensive and less susceptible of precise limits, it can with the greater facility mask, under complicated and indirect measures, the encroachments which it makes on the coördinate departments." "On the other side, the executive power being restrained within a narrower compass, and being more simple in its nature, and the judiciary being described by landmarks still less uncertain, projects of usurpation by either of these departments would immediately betray and defeat themselves. Nor is this all. As the legislative department alone has access to the pockets of the people, and has in some constitutions full discretion, and in all a prevailing influence over the pecuniary rewards of those who fill the other departments, a dependence is thus created in the latter which gives still greater facility to encroachments of the former." "We have seen that the tendency of republican government is to an aggrandizement of the legislative at the expense of the other departments."

Mr. JEFFERSON, in referring to the early Constitution of Virginia, objected that by its provisions all the powers of government—legislative, executive and judicial—resulted to the legislative body, holding that "the concentrating these in the same hands is precisely the definition of despotic government. It will be no alleviation that these powers will be exercised by a plurality of hands and not by a single one. One hundred and seventy-three despots would surely be as oppressive as one." "As little will it avail us that they are chosen by ourselves. An elective despotism was not the Government we fought for, but one which should not only be founded on free principles, but in which the powers of government should be so divided and balanced among several bodies of magistracy as that no one could transcend their legal limits without being effectually checked and restrained by the others. For this reason that Convention which passed the ordinance of Government laid its foundation on this basis, that the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Departments should be separate and distinct, so that no person should exercise the powers of more than one of them at the same time. But no barrier was provided between these several powers. The Judiciary and Executive members were left dependent on the Legislative for their subsistence in office, and some of them for their continuance in it. If, therefore, the Legislature assumes Executive and Judiciary powers, no opposition is likely to be made, nor, if made, can be effectual; because in that case they may put their proceedings into the form of an Act of Assembly, which will render them obligatory on the other branches. They have accordingly, in many instances, decided rights which should have been left to Judiciary controversy; and the direction of the Executive, during the whole time of their session, is becoming habitual and familiar."

Mr. Justice STORY, in his Commentaries on the Constitution, reviews the same subject, and says:

"The truth is, that the legislative power is the great and overruling power in every free government." "The representatives of the people will watch with jealousy every encroachment of the executive magistrate, for it trenches upon their own authority. But who shall watch the encroachment of these representatives themselves? Will they be as jealous of the exercise of power by themselves as by others?" "There are many reasons which may be assigned for the engrossing influence of the legislative department. In the first place, its constitutional powers are more extensive, and less capable of being brought within precise limits than those of either of the other departments. The bounds of the executive authority are easily marked out and defined. It reaches few objects, and those are known. It cannot transcend them without being brought in contact with the other departments. Laws may check and restrain and bound its exercise. The same remarks apply, with still greater force, to the judiciary. The jurisdiction is, or may be, bounded to a few objects or persons; or, however general and unlimited, its operations are necessarily confined to the mere administration of private and public justice. It cannot punish without law. It cannot create controversies to act upon. It can decide only upon rights and cases as they are brought by others before it. It can do nothing for itself. It must do everything for others. It must obey the laws; and if it corruptly administers them, it is subjected to the power of impeachment. On the other hand, the legislative power, except in the few cases of constitutional prohibition, is unlimited. It is forever varying its means and its ends. It governs the institutions, and laws, and public policy of the country. It regulates all its vast interests. It disposes of all its property. Look but at the exercise of two or three branches of its ordinary powers. It levies all taxes; it directs and appropriates all supplies; it gives the rules for the descent, distribution, and devises of all property held by individuals. It controls the sources and the resources of wealth. It changes at its will the whole fabric of the laws. It moulds at its pleasure almost all the institutions which give strength and comfort and dignity to society. In the next place, it is the direct, visible representative of the will of the people in all the changes of times and circumstances. It has the pride, as well as the power of numbers. It is easily moved and steadily moved by the strong impulses of popular feeling and popular odium. It obeys, without reluctance, the wishes and the will of the majority for the time being. The path to public favor lies open by such obedience; and it finds not only support, but impunity, in whatever measures the majority advises, even though they transcend the constitutional limits. It has no motive, therefore, to be jealous or scrupulous in its own use of power; and it finds its ambition stimulated and its arm strengthened by the countenance and the courage of numbers. These views are not alone those of men who look with apprehension upon the fate of republics; but they are also freely admitted by some of the strongest advocates for popular rights and the permanency of republican institutions." "Each department should have a will of its own." "Each should have its own independence secured beyond the power of being taken away by either or both of the others. But at the same time the relations of each to the other should be so strong that there should be a mutual interest to sustain and protect each other. There should not only be constitutional means, but personal motives to resist encroachments of one or either of the others. Thus, ambition would be made to counteract ambition; the desire of power to check power, and the pressure of interest to balance an opposing interest." "The Judiciary is naturally, and almost necessarily (as has been already said) the weakest Department. It can have no means of influence by patronage. Its powers can never be wielded for itself. It has no command over the purse or the sword of the nation. It can neither lay taxes nor appropriate money, nor command armies or appoint to office. It is never brought into contact with the people by constant appeals and solicitations and private intercourse, which belong to all the other Departments of Government. It is seen only in controversies, in trials and punishments. Its rigid justice and impartiality give it no claims to favor, however they may to respect. It stands solitary and unsupported, except by that portion of public opinion which is interested only in the strict administration of justice. It can rarely secure the sympathy or zealous support either of the Executive or the Legislature. If they are not (as is not unfrequently the case) jealous of its prerogatives, the constant necessity of scrutinizing the acts of each, upon the application of any private person, and the painful duty of pronouncing judgment that these acts are a departure from the law or Constitution, can have no tendency to conciliate kindness or nourish influence. It would seem, therefore, that some additional guards would, under such circumstances, be necessary to protect this department from the absolute dominion of the others. Yet rarely have any such guards been applied; and every attempt to introduce them has been resisted with a pertinacity which demonstrates how slow popular leaders are to introduce checks upon their own power, and how slow the people are to believe that the judiciary is the real bulwark of their liberties." "If any Department of the Government has undue influence or absorbing power, it certainly has not been either the Executive or Judiciary."

In addition to what has been said by these distinguished writers, it may also be urged that the dominant party in each House may, by the expulsion of a sufficient number of members, or by the exclusion from representation of a requisite number of States, reduce the minority to less than one-third. Congress, by these means, might be enabled to pass a law, the objections of the President to the contrary notwithstanding, which would render impotent the other two Departments of the Government, and make inoperative the wholesome and restraining power which it was intended by the framers of the Constitution should be exerted by them. This would be a practical concentration of all power in the Congress of the United States—this, in the language of the author of the Declaration of Independence, would be "precisely the definition of despotic government."

I have preferred to reproduce these teachings of the great statesmen and constitutional lawyers of the early and later days of the Republic, rather than to rely simply upon an expression of my own opinions. We cannot too often recur to them, especially at a conjuncture like the present. Their application to our actual condition is so apparent that they now come to us as a living voice, to be listened to with more attention than at any previous period of our history. We have been and are in the midst of popular commotion. The passions aroused by a great civil war are still dominant. It is not a time favorable to that calm and deliberate judgment which is the only safe guide when radical changes in our institutions are to be made. The measure now before me is one of those changes. It initiates an untried experiment, for a people who have said, with one voice, that it is not for their good. This alone should make us pause; but it is not all. The experiment has not been tried, or so much as demanded by the people of the several States for themselves. In but few of the States has such an innovation been allowed as giving the ballot to the colored population without any other qualification than a residence of one year; and in most of them the denial of the ballot to this race is absolute, and by fundamental law placed beyond the domain of ordinary legislation. In most of those States the evil of such suffrage would be partial; but, small as it would be, it is guarded by constitutional barriers. Here the innovation assumes formidable proportions, which may easily grow to such an extent as to make the white population a subordinate element in the body politic.

After a full deliberation upon this measure, I cannot bring myself to approve it, even upon local considerations, nor yet as the beginning of an experiment on a larger scale. I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation. But there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared by previous habits and opportunities to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its power; for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end in its final destruction.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1867.

THIRTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 7.

PETITIONS.

Mr. POLAND presented several petitions for an increase of pay to army officers. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. CHANDLER presented a petition for the passage of the Tariff Bill that passed the House last session. Mr. MORGAN presented a similar petition and both were referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. MORGAN presented a petition against the curtailment of the National currency. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. WADE presented a petition for an increased duty on foreign wines. Referred to the Finance Committee.

Mr. SHERMAN presented a similar petition, which was similarly referred.

PRINTING.

Mr. ANTHONY reported from the Printing Committee a resolution for the printing of 1,000 copies of the Navy Register for 1866. Adopted.

EXEMPTING SOLDIERS' MEDALS FROM POSTAGE.

Mr. RAMSAY, from the Committee on Post-offices and Post Roads, reported the House resolution authorizing the Adjutant-General of West Virginia to send through the mails, free of postage, medals voted by the Legislature of that State to discharged soldiers and their families. Passed, and goes to the President.

APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. FESSENDEN called up the following bill: That the final report of the Commissioners, provided for in the second section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1867, and for other purposes," approved July 28, 1866, shall be made through the Secretary of War to Congress, and no money shall be paid from the Treasury, or from any fund therein upon the same or otherwise, to any claimant, under the provisions of Section 24 of the act approved Feb. 24, 1864, entitled "An act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863, until such report shall be approved and confirmed by Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON said that two or three hundred thousand dollars of the awards under the original bill had been made. It would be a great inconvenience to the loyal people of Maryland who were entitled to compensation thereunder.

Mr. FESSENDEN said this bill did not interfere with the payment under the act referred to. It simply required that the report shall be made to Congress instead of to the President or Secretary of War. The bill was read three times and passed, and goes to the House.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS FOR THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Mr. CATTELL introduced a joint resolution directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to collect and prepare specimens of the cereal productions of the several States of the Union for the Paris Exposition and forward them through the Government agent for that purpose.

Mr. CONNESS suggested that some limit to the expense incurred be stated in the resolution.

Mr. CATTELL said that the expense would be very trifling, as the samples would be furnished gratuitously. The only cost incurred would be their transportation.

The resolution was passed, and goes to the House.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Mr. HOWARD, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, reported back the report of the Secretary of War communicating, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate, information touching the probable cost of constructing a railroad on the route mentioned in the charter of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, with a recommendation that the report and accompanying papers be printed.

PASSENGER VESSELS.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting passenger vessels from being sent to sea after they have been in use a certain number of years.

At the suggestion of Mr. EDMUNDS, an amendment empowering the Committee to send for persons and papers was adopted, and the resolution was agreed to.

THE RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Mr. MORRILL introduced a bill to protect the rights of married women, and for other purposes, in the District of Columbia, which

Provides, That the real and personal property of any female who may hereafter marry, and which she shall own at the time of her marriage, shall not be subject to the disposal of the husband, or liable for his debts, but shall continue her sole property, as if she were single.

SECTION 2 makes the same provision for the females now married.

SEC. 3 provides that married women in the District may inherit from other than the husband, and hold the same as though they were unmarried.

SEC. 4 authorizes the conveyance to married women of property now held in trust for them.

SEC. 5. Provides that contracts made between persons contemplating marriage, shall be binding after marriage.

SEC. 6. Authorizes married women to take out patents, and hold and dispose of the same, and enjoy all the benefits arising therefrom.

SEC. 7. Authorizes female stockholders in corporations to vote for Directors.

SEC. 8. Makes husbands who have or may acquire the property of their wives contracted before marriage only to the extent of the property acquired.

SEC. 9. Provides that minors may receive presents or indowments, and the same be held with being liable for the debts of the parents.

SEC. 10. Authorizes married females to execute wills.

SEC. 11. Exempts $1,000 worth of household goods from sale under execution.

SEC. 12. Exempts the homestead to the value of $1,000 from sale for debts hereafter contracted for taxes.

The bill was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

COPYRIGHTS.

Mr. CRESWELL introduced a bill to amend the several acts respecting copyrights, providing that every proprietor of a book, pamphlet, map, chart, musical composition, print, engraving, or photograph, for which a copyrights has been secured, who shall fail to deliver to the Congressional Library a copy of the same within one month after publication, shall be subject to a penalty of $25; and that publishers may transmit such copyrights, books, &c., through the mail to the Librarian of Congress free of postage, if the words "Copyright matter" be written or printed on the same. Referred to the Committee on Library.

JUDICIAL AFFAIRS IN IDAHO.

Mr. WILLIAMS introduced a bill to amend the act providing a temporary government of the Territory of Idaho; as to provide, that the Judges of the Supreme Court of said Territory shall define the judicial districts of the Territory, and assign the Judges who may be appointed for the same, and fix the time and places for holding the Courts of the several districts. Referred to Committee on Territories.

HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS ON THE LAKES.

Mr. WADE offered the following joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

Whereas, It is found more economical to use in the mercantile marine on the lakes a larger class of steam vessels than those heretofore used, many of which are now constructed to draw more than twelve feet of water; and, whereas, the harbor improvements now in progress of construction on said lakes are intended to furnish but twelve feet of water, be it

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be instructed to provide for such additional depth in said harbor improvements as shall at all times furnish fourteen feet of water therein.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION IN TURKEY.

Mr. MORRILL offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if this can be done compatibly with the public interests, a copy of any official correspondence which may have taken place upon the subject of alleged recent emigration of citizens of the United States to the dominions of the Sublime Porte, for the purpose of settling and acquiring landed property there.

THE VETO OF THE SUFFRAGE BILL.

At 12:55 o'clock a message was received from the President returning the District Suffrage Bill with the President's objections.

PENSION AGENTS.

The Senate took up a bill providing for the appointment of pension agents by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, instead of as at present, by the Secretary of the Interior.

Pending the consideration of this bill, the morning hour expired, and the veto message was read by the Secretary of the Senate, JOHN W. FORNEY.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

Mr. ANTHONY, in the chair, stated that the message was before the Senate, and the question was, shall the bill pass, the objections of the President notwithstanding.

Mr. SAULSBURY moved that the message be printed and postponed till to-morrow. [Cries of "No, no!"]

Mr. MORRILL said he did not propose to discuss the bill or message, as most of the objections stated had been already considered and met. He hoped the Senate would act immediately. The message had already been printed, and was now in the hands of every Senator.

Mr. SAULSBURY again urged the printing and postponement of the message. He thought this was due the Chief Magistrate, independent of his political differences with a majority of the Senate.

The motion was put and lost.

Mr. MORRILL took the floor in reply. He said, to a few points in the message: He did not admit that the popular voice of the District had been expressed against the bill. A vote had been taken, it was true, but there was no legal sanction for it. The question did not belong to the people of the District. The District belonged to the United States; and on all questions involving popular rights, the whole people of the country were interested. The next objection of the President was, that the bill was a violation of the rights of local government. This was not true. If it was intended to have a local Government here, there would be a Legislature of a representative body here. In no sense was there a local Government here. The next objection, he would notice, was that of the supposed antagonism of the races which this bill would produce. He would suppose this was a popular delusion, and he did not expect to find it urged by the Executive of the Government.

Mr. SHERMAN said the message was simply a *résumé* of the argument already met in the Senate. The only criticism he had to make was on the President's warning to the country, of the dangers of the abuse of the Legislative power. He thought this unnecessary. There could be no danger of the kind, because the Legislature was but the reflection of the people. The action of the last Congress had been ratified by the people, who were above Congress and the President. The language of the Message was courteous, and he (SHERMAN) wished the President had always been as courteous in his speeches when referring to Congress as he was in this document. If he had, much of the bitterness of the last campaign would have been avoided.

Mr. SHERMAN then referred to the special objections of the President in his Message. He denied that there was any violation of the rights of the white people in the bill. It was a question which the whites could not determine for themselves in this District. The whites had no more right to disfranchise the blacks than the blacks had to disfranchise the whites. As to the intelligence of the qualification, the difficulty of knowing where to draw the line rendered it impossible to fix such a test. He believed this was the time and place for this experiment. If it could be shown hereafter that the negroes abused the power given to them, it could be withdrawn from them, whereas if granted to them in a State it would require the law of that State to take it from them. The negroes in this District were rapidly advancing in the scale of civilization. They were building churches and school-houses and pursueing labors of enterprise. He, for one, desired to see negro suffrage extended all over the country. He hoped it would be done speedily in Ohio and other States. He noticed the Democratic people of Ohio had favored the presentation of this question to the people. He accepted the challenge, and hoped it would be carried forward to the accomplishment of the object.

Mr. COWAN differed from Mr. MORRILL, he said, when that gentleman held that the people of this District had nothing to do with this question. If they had nothing to do with it, who had? Had the people of Maine, or of Ohio? Was this a mere political hunting ground—a place where experiments of all kinds might be tried with impunity? Had the people of this District no rights? He contended they had, and to deny them the right of self-government was to apply the ax to the tree of civil liberty.

Mr. COWAN then dwelt at length upon the effect of this bill, which he said would be to beget antagonism between the two races.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the author of this Message, when he was swinging around the circle, frequently alluded to his own consistency. If he (WILLIAMS) was not mistaken, Mr. JOHNSON in 1864, when a candidate for office, proclaimed himself in favor of committing the work of reconstruction to loyal men, black and white. In 1865 he wrote a dispatch to Gov. SHARKEY, advocating negro suffrage; he afterward said as much to Mr. STEARN and to Senator HENDERSON. In this Message he said he was in favor of the gradual introduction of colored men as a political element in this country. The leading Democratic journals of the day were now advocating negro suffrage.

Mr. SAULSBURY asked Mr. WILLIAMS how many negroes there were in Oregon.

Mr. WILLIAMS said there were but very few of them.

Mr. SAULSBURY asked if they were allowed to vote.

Mr. WILLIAMS said they were not at present.

Mr. SAULSBURY said he thought it would be better for Mr. WILLIAMS to secure suffrage for those few negroes in his own State, before forcing it into a State like Delaware, where the negroes were one-third of the population, or in the District of Columbia, where the number was equally as great.

Mr. WILLIAMS said the people of the United States were in favor of this bill, for the members who voted for it had been returned to Congress.

Mr. SAULSBURY asked Mr. WILLIAMS if he was not a member of the Constitutional Convention of Oregon, and if he did not vote for the provision excluding negroes from the right of suffrage.

Mr. WILLIAMS said he was, and he did so vote; but there was a struggle at the time to make Oregon a Slave State, and some such provision had to be adopted to prevent that result.

Mr. JOHNSON said he would state in a few words his objections to the bill. He discussed the right of Congress to pass such a measure, and speaking of the message, he said he believed it would have been much better if the President had omitted altogether that part relating to the abuse of Legislative power. There was no abuse of Legislative power in this bill, whatever might be said of its wisdom and expediency.

Mr. DOOLITTLE said there was not a Senator here who would say that, as a general rule, either the African, the Indian, or the Chinese, were capable of exercising the right of suffrage. With the white race they were the exceptions who were incapable; with the Indians, Chinese and negroes, they were the exceptions who were capable. He denied that universal negro suffrage had been indorsed in the late elections, or that it was the issue of the canvass. He denied that the people had decided in favor of this bill in the late elections.

THE SUFFRAGE BILL PASSED OVER THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

The question was then taken on the bill, the question being shall the bill pass, the President's objections notwithstanding?

On this the yeas and nays were required by the Constitution:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Cattel, Chandler, Conness, Cragin, Fogg, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane, Morgan, Morrill, Poland, Ramsey, Ross, Sherman, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Willey, Williams—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Cowan, Dixon, Doolittle, Foster, Hendricks, Johnson, Nesmith, Norton, Patterson, Van Winkle—10.

ABSENT AND NOT VOTING—Messrs. Brown, Buckalew, Davis, Guthrie, Harris, McDougal, Nye, Pomeroy, Riddle, Saulsbury, Sprague, Wilson, Yates—13.

So the bill having received a two-third vote of the Senators present, was passed and goes to the House.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. FESSENDEN, introduced a bill [illegible] "act to establish the Treasury Department," approved the 22d of December, 1789, as follows:

Be it enacted, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall have power, by an appointment under his hand and seal, to delegate to one of the Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, authority to sign in his stead all warrants for the payment of money into the public Treasury; and all warrants for the disbursement from the public Treasury of money, certified by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury, to be due upon accounts duly audited and settled by them, and such accounts so signed shall in all cases be valid, as if they had been signed by the Secretary of the Treasury himself.

ADMISSION OF NEBRASKA.

Mr. WADE called up the bill to admit Nebraska.

Mr. HOWE took the floor and made a lengthy speech in favor of the bill, also in favor of an amendment granting the right of suffrage to the colored race. The pending question was upon an amendment that the act shall take effect only upon the fundamental condition that there shall be no distinction in civil and political rights among the inhabitants of Nebraska on account of color, and that the Legislature of said State shall agree to said condition before the admission of the State.

The above was disagreed to.

The Senate at 5-20 P. M. adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The Speaker proceeded, immediately after the journal was read, to call the States for bills and joint resolutions. Under the call, bills were introduced and read twice, and referred as follows:

By Mr. MILLER, establishing post routes in Pennsylvania, to the Post-office Committee.

By Mr. RICE, of Maine, to establish a Territorial Government in the Indian Territory, to the Committee on Territories.

By Mr. RICE, of Maine, to divide the West District of Arkansas into two judicial districts, to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. BLAINE—Establishing the rank of Storekeeper in the Medical Department and Quartermaster's Department, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MERCUR—To grant relief to honorably discharged soldiers who have lost their discharge, to the same Committee.

By Mr. WELKER—To repeal the act retroceding the County of Alexandria to the State of Virginia, to the Committee on District of Columbia.

By Mr. DEFREES—Changing the right of dower in the District of Columbia, to the Judiciary Committee.

By Mr. STOKES—For the relief of the widows and heirs of those massacred or captured at Fort Pillow, to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KUYKENDALL—To provide a true national currency, and to provide for the collection and distribution of the revenue and the liquidation of the national debt, to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CLARK, of Kansas—A bill granting lands to Kansas Asylum for the education of deaf and dumb persons; was referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Also, granting portions of Fort Leavenworth military reservations for the use of a public road; to the Committee on Military Affairs. Also, constructing a bounty law of July 28, 1866; same reference.

By Mr. PAINE—To provide for the publication of the Coast Survey; referred to the Committee on Public Printing.

By Mr. MYERS—To encourage commerce and internal revenue by facilitating direct importations; referred to Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WENTWORTH—To repeal the act of March 3, 1863, relating to *habeas corpus*; referred to the Judiciary Committee.

By. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois—To authorize changes in the location of routes and other aids to navigation on the southern coast of the United States; referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. HIGBY—Authorizing the transmission by mail, free of postage, of statute and other public State documents; referred to the Post-office Committee.

By Mr. WINDOM—Amendatory to the Homestead Act of May 20, 1862; referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, bill conferring certain rights on settlers on public lands; same reference.

By Mr. INGERSOLL—A bill to regulate the sale of coin and bullion by the Secretary of the Treasury, referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HITCHCOCK, of Nebraska—For the relief of persons for damages sustained from Indian depredations; referred to Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, to extend the Platte River and Niobrara River Military Road; referred to Committee on Territories.

By Mr. BRADFORD, of Colorado—To establish an additional Land District in Colorado; referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. GOODWIN, of Arizona—To amend the organic act of Arizona and New-Mexico; referred to Committee on Territories.

PAPERS OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The States and Territories being called for bills, the next business in order was the joint resolution introduced by Mr. FARNSWORTH before the holidays, directing the Postmaster-General to allow Senators and Representatives to examine all papers and recommendations for office pertaining to Postmasters, Post-offices and other postal matters. Read three times and passed.

COMPENSATION TO LOCAL OWNERS OF COLORED VOLUNTEERS.

The Speaker proceeded, as the regular order of business during the remainder of the morning hour, to the call of States for resolutions.

Mr. MCCLURG, under the call, introduced a preamble and resolutions instructing the Committee on Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of a repeal of all laws allowing compensation to local owners of colored volunteers. Adopted; yeas 109, nays 30.

MR. LOAN'S IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. LOAN, under the call, offered the following resolution, and moved the previous question:

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing the fruits of the victories gained on the part of the Republic during the late war waged by rebels and traitors against the life of the nation, and of giving effect to the will of the people as expressed at the polls during the recent election, by majorities numbering in the aggregate more than 400,000 votes, it is the imperative duty of the Thirty-ninth Congress to take without delay such action as will accomplish the following objects: *First*—The impeachment of the officer now exercising the functions pertaining to the office of President of the United States of America, and his removal from said office on his conviction in due form of law of the high crimes and misdemeanors of which he is manifestly and notoriously guilty, and which render it unsafe longer to permit him to exercise the powers he has unlawfully assumed. *Second*—To provide for the faithful and efficient administration of the Executive department of the Government within the limits prescribed by law. *Third*—To provide effective means for immediately reconstructing civil governments in those States lately in rebellion, excepting Tennessee, and for restoring them to their practical relations with the Government on the basis of loyalty and justice; and to that end. *Fourth*—To secure by the strict intervention of Federal authority the right of franchise, alike, without regard to color, to all classes of loyal citizens residing within those sections of the Republic which were lately in rebellion.

The resolution caused considerable commotion in the House, particularly on the Republican side, and one person in the gallery ventured to applaud by clapping his hands. That was, however, the only manifestation of approval or disapproval.

Mr. BINGHAM, in an excited manner, inquired of the Speaker how the resolution had got before the House.

The Speaker replied that it came in under the regular call of States for resolutions.

Mr. BINGHAM expressed the hope that the previous question would not be seconded.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, asked Mr. LOAN to allow him to offer an amendment to the resolution.

Mr. LOAN said he would hear it read.

The Speaker intimated that Mr. LOAN must either withdraw the motion for the previous question or insist upon it. If he withdrew it, and any member rose to debate the resolution, it would go over under the rules till next Monday.

Mr. LOAN preferred to insist on the previous question.

Mr. ANCONA moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On that motion, Mr. CHANDLER called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, rising to a question of order, asked the Speaker whether, if the previous question were seconded, it would not be in order to move to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

The Speaker replied that it would, unless some gentleman would rise to debate the resolution, in which case it should go over under the rules.

Mr. ELDRIDGE desired to inquire whether the caucus of Saturday evening did not require this resolution to be sent to the Judiciary Committee without debate. [Laughter.]

The Speaker stated that that was not a parliamentary question, and that he would not respond.

Mr. HILL made the question of order that the resolution must, under the joint resolution of last session, be referred without debate to the Committee on Reconstruction, as it concerned the reconstruction of unreconstructed States.

The Speaker stated he would examine the resolution. After examining it the Speaker sustained the point of order. Inasmuch as the third clause provided for reconstructing civil Governments for the States lately in rebellion, it must therefore go to the Reconstruction Committee, and had now gone to that Committee.

The decision seemed to give satisfaction and relief to the members on the Republican side.

Mr. LOAN made the point of order that only that portion of his resolution which referred to reconstruction should go to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, stating that the resolution could not be divided.

Mr. LOAN asked leave to withdraw the third and fourth clauses of this resolution.

Mr. WARD, of New-York, objected.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, inquired whether Mr. LOAN had not a right to withdraw those clauses.

The Speaker—He has not.

Mr. BLAINE—Is the resolution before the House at all.

The Speaker—It is not; it is now before the Joint Select Committee on Reconstruction.

MR. KELSO'S IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION.

On the State of Missouri being again called for resolutions, Mr. KELSO offered again Mr. LOAN's resolution, omitting the third and fourth clauses of it, and moved the previous question.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, made the question of order, that it was the same resolution as had just been offered.

The Speaker [illegible]

Mr. DAVIS moved to lay the resolution on the table.

On that motion, Mr. FINCK demanded the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. GARFIELD—I would like to inquire whether if the motion to lay on the table be negatived, and if the previous question be not seconded, the resolution cannot be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The Speaker—Yes, unless the resolution give rise to debate, in which case it will go over, under the rules.

Mr. GARFIELD—Let us do that.

Mr. WENTWORTH—Let us pass it to-day.

The House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays to lay it on the table. Pending the vote, the Private Secretary of the President appeared and announced a message in writing from the President of the United States. The incident attracted some attention, and elicited a smile from several of the members. The motion was negatived, 40 to 103. So the House refused to lay it on the table. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Messrs. Ancona, Ashley of Nevada, Baldwin, Bergen, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Harding of Kentucky, Hawkins, Hise, Hogan, Humphrey, Hunter, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Leftwich, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Randall of Pennsylvania, Randall of Kentucky, Ritter, Ross, Shanklin, Taber, Taylor of Tennessee, Taylor of New-York, Ward of Kentucky, Whaley, Weinfield—40.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Arnell, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Berger, Bingham, Bidwell, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Culver, Darling, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Conecticut, Hubbell of Ohio, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kelso, Ketcham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Marston, Marvin, Maynard, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Plants, Price, Raymond, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Sawyer, Schenck, Schofield, Spalding, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas Jr., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Ward of New-York, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—104.

The Speaker then announced that, the morning hour having expired, the resolution went over under the rules till next Monday.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

The Speaker presented a message from the President in answer to House resolution of Dec. 19, transmitting a report from the Secretary of State relating to the joint occupancy of the Island of San Juan, in Washington Territory; also, a like message and report relating to the discovery and arrest of JOHN H. SURRATT.

MR. ASHLEY'S IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTION.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, rising and speaking with solemn deliberation, said:

MR. SPEAKER: I rise to a question of privilege. I rise to perform a painful duty, but one which I feel to be imperative, a duty which I think cannot be postponed, and cannot, without great criminality on our part, be longer neglected. I had hoped that that duty would have devolved on an older and more experienced member of the House than myself. Prior to the holiday recess I asked a number of gentlemen to introduce the resolution, which I tried to introduce, and which the House refused to suspend the rules to enable me to do. Conscious that the loyal people of the country demand at our hands the proposition which I am about to submit, I am determined that no effort on my part shall be wanting.

Mr. FINK interrupted and asked the Speaker what was the question before the House.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, I was going on to state it.

The Speaker—If the gentlemen (FINK) insists upon it, the Chair will rule that the gentleman (Mr. ASHLEY) must state what his question of privilege is.

Mr. FINK—I do insist on it.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio—On my responsibility as a Representative of this House, in its presence and before the American people, I charge ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President and acting President of the United States with the commission of high crimes and misdemeanor, and propose a resolution.

Mr. FINCK—I rise to another question of order. Is that a question of privilege?

The Speaker—The Chair rules that it is a question of privilege. In the Twenty-seventh Congress it was decided by the then Speaker, Mr. HORACE EVERETT, of Vermont, that a resolution of impeachment was a question of privilege.

Mr. ELDRIDGE—Is there not a special order before the House?

The Speaker—There is not.

Mr. ASHLEY of Ohio.—I send to the Clerk's desk charges and specifications, which I ask to be read, as follows:

I do impeach ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President and acting President of the United States of high crimes and misdemeanors.

I charge him with usurpation of power and violation of law. In that he has corruptly abused the appointing power. In that he has corruptly used the pardoning power. In that he has corruptly disposed of the public property of the United States. In that he has corruptly interfered in elections, and committed acts, and conspired with others to commit acts, which in contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be and they are hereby authorized to inquire into the official conduct of ANDREW JOHNSON, Vice-President, discharging the power and duties of President of the United States, and to report to this House whether in their opinion the said ANDREW JOHNSON, while in said office, has been guilty of acts which were designed or calculated to overthrow, subvert or corrupt the Government of the United States, or any Department or officer thereof; and whether the said ANDREW JOHNSON has been guilty of any act, or has conspired with others to do acts which, in contemplation of the Constitution, are high crimes and misdemeanors, requiring the interposition of the constitutional power of this House; and that said Committee have power to send for persons and papers; to administer the customary oaths to witnesses.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, moved the previous question on the resolution.

Mr. SPALDING moved to lay the resolution on the table. The motion was negatived—yeas 39, nays 105, as follows:

YEAS—Ancona, Bergen, Campbell, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Dodge, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Griswold, Harding of Kentucky, Hawkins, Hise, Hogan, Hubbell of Ohio, Humphrey, Hunter, Kerr, Latham, Leftwich, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Phelps, Randall of Pennsylvania, Raymond, Ritter, Ross, Shanklin, Spalding, Strouse, Tabor, Taylor of Tennessee, Taylor of New-York, Trimble, Ward of Kentucky, Whaley, Winfield—39.

NAYS—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Buckland, Bundy, Chanler, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Culver, Darling, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckley, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Jenks, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kelso, Kuykendall, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marvin, Maynard, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Moulton, Myers, O'Neil, Orth, Paine, Paterson, Perham, Plants, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Arnam, Ward of New-York, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—106.

Mr. BINGHAM demanded the tellers, on seconding the previous question, stating that if it were not seconded it would be in order to move to refer the resolution.

The tellers were ordered, and reported 75 to 46—Mr. BINGHAM exerting his influence among the Republican members to vote in the negative; so the previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered, which was on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. HUBBEL, of Ohio, asked the Speaker whether it was in order now to move the reference of the resolution to the Judiciary Committee?

The Speaker replied that it was not.

The main question having been ordered, Mr. HUBBELL, of Ohio, moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered. He desired to notify the House that if the vote were reconsidered he would move to refer the resolution to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. ASHLEY, of Ohio, objected to debate.

Mr. WENTWORTH made a similar objection, stating if any debate were allowed he wished to make a speech himself.

Mr. STEVENS moved to lay Mr. HUBBEL's motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. BINGHAM inquired whether if the House reconsidered the vote ordering the main question, and refused to second the previous question, the resolution would not then be open to amendment and debate?

The Speaker—It would be.

Mr. BINGHAM—I want that understood.

The vote was taken, and was announced as—yeas, 96; nays, 48. So the motion to reconsider was laid on the table. The fact that this was exactly a two-third vote attracted some comment among members.

Continued on Eighth Page.

LITERARY.

FIGUIER'S VEGETABLE WORLD.

THE VEGETABLE WORLD: Being a history of plants with their botanical descriptions and peculiar properties. By LOUIS FIGUIER author of *The World Before the Deluge*, and other popular works. Illustrated with 471 engravings, interspersed through the text, and 24 full-page illustrations, chiefly drawn from nature, by M. FAGUET, illustrator to the botanical course of the Faculty of Sciences of Paris. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO.

The Messrs. APPLETON are doing a real service by bringing within the reach of American readers the admirable works upon natural history lately produced in England with such wealth of illustration and such elaborate and careful finish in all the details of typography. BERTRAM'S *Harvest of the Sea*, WOOD'S *Homes Without Hands*, (an American edition of which has been issued by the HARPER'S,) HARTWIG'S *Harmonics of Nature*, FIGUIER'S *World Before the Deluge*, and last of all the elaborate work by the same author, the title of which stands at the head of this article, together make up a series of volumes upon the Natural World, forming a library by itself, and one too which furnishes reading of the most attractive, fascinating and profitable kind; teaching the old many facts far from familiar to them, and leading the young into fields which the study of a lifetime cannot exhaust. *The Vegetable World* forms the second contribution which M. FIGUIER has made toward his *Tableau de la Nature*. In *The World Before the Deluge* his imagination, guided by the developments of science as he interpreted them, described the earth when its surface was an arid desert. In this work he passes to the next period in the order of creation, coming, however, to a time when he has to deal with facts, and when the fidelity of his descriptions can be tested by actual examination; and it need hardly be said that here those who may have before disputed his conclusions must willingly bear testimony to the breath and accuracy of his scientific knowledge. In this volume he divides the history of plants into four parts: (1) Their organography and physiology; (2) their classification—the principles upon which their distribution into particular groups rests; (3) their natural families; and (4) their natural distribution on the surface of the globe. M. FIGUIER naturally begins the first division with a description of the roots of plants and the manner of their germination, calling attention to the fact, which must be obvious to the most careless observer, that "the design of the Creator seems to have been to embellish and make beautiful all which was to be exposed to our eyes, while that which was to be hidden was left destitute of grace or beauty." The fundamental property of roots, in a physiological point of view, he tells us, is their constant endeavor to bury themselves in the earth. Stems, moreover, seek the light of day, while roots avoid it, a fact which may be illustrated by placing a few germinating seeds of mustard on a piece of cotton, letting it float on water in a vessel, when it will be seen that the small roots point toward the dark part of the room, while the stalklets bend over to meet the rays of light coming from the window. And yet experiments, the details of which must be learned from this very interesting volume, clearly show that roots do not bury themselves in the ground to avoid the light, nor do they take this direction to procure the moisture so necessary to the existence of the plant. Sundry experiments made by planting seeds upon the periphery of revolving wheels placed in different positions prove that the action of gravitation exerts a marked influence in directing the course of roots, although it is plain that their tendency to bury themselves in the earth is not entirely mechanical, but that there exists, beyond a doubt, a real organic faculty belonging to the living plant, which gives them this tendency. The stem of plants are next described, and buds, boughs and branches then come in order. The philosophy of the different methods of budding and grafting are explained in this connection. A chapter on leaves calls attention to the peculiarities of this part of the plant, and a number of experiments made by DUTROCHET to ascertain the cause of the revolution of the tendrils of various plants are described. His conclusion was not a very satisfactory one, for all he could say was that "it is not revealed to our eyes. It is some vital and internal exciting cause. Not only does the light contribute nothing toward the production of the movement, but it operates against it, and when unusually vivid seems to stop it." In the *Desmodium Gyrans*, a plant belonging to the family of *Leguminaceæ*, a very curious spontaneous movement occurs. Its leaves are composed of three folioles, the terminal being very large and the laterals very small, but the latter are almost constantly in motion. They execute little jerks, somewhat analagous to the movements of the second-hand of a watch. One of the folioles rises and the other descends at the same time, and with a corresponding force; when the first begins to descend the other begins to rise. The large foliole moves also, inclining itself now to the right, now to the left, but by a continuous and very slow movement when compared with that of the lateral folioles, and what is very remarkable this singular mechanism endures throughout the life of the plant, exercising itself day and night, through drouth and humidity, its movements becoming more lively the warmer and more humid the temperature. In India, in fact, the plant has been known to make sixty jerks in the minute. The catchfly and the sensitive plant are more familiar illustrations of a kindred peculiarity of some plants. Many plants, such as the vetch, the sweet pea and the broad bean, recall to us the sleep of animals by the manner in which they rest their leaves against one another during the night. "In its sleep," remarks Mr. FIGUIER, "the leaf seems, by its disposition, to approach the age of infancy. It folds itself up, nearly as it lay folded in the bud before it opened, when it slept the lethargic sleep of Winter, sheltered under the robust and hardy scales, or shut up in its warm down. We may say that the plant seeks every night to resume the position which it occupied in its early days, just as the animal rolls itself up, lying as if it lay in its mother's bosom. These movements of sleeping and waking, DE CANDOLLE thinks, are connected with some disposition inherent in the vegetable, but which is thrown into special activity by the stimulating action of light, which acts with different intensity on different vegetables, so that the same amount of light produces different results in different species. Under the section "Phenomena of the Life of Plants," M. FIGUIER discusses very thoroughly and satisfactorily the methods by which their exhalation, respiration and circulation are carried on, and explains at the same time numerous interesting experiments by means of which the facts he states were developed, which illustrate at the same time the exhaustless ingenuity of the naturalists, French and English, who devised them. The circulation of the sap, which Dr. HALES, an English physiologist calculated, was impelled through the vine by a force five times as great as that which impels the blood through the large arteries of the horse; the manner in which trees increase their circumference, &c., &c., all furnish topics for most curious and interesting discussion. The chapter upon "the flower" is, very naturally, somewhat technical, and so is that on "the fruit," although some notable facts are developed. Incidentally, M. FIGUIER warns us against "the mystifications and tricks which the malignity of the vulgar loves to play upon the infallibility of *savants*," by attempting to make them believe that various kinds of seeds, found in some Roman tombs, or in those of Ancient Egypt, have not only germinated, but produced individual plants. This he regards as impossible. Becau-

dation and germination, which M. FIGUIER pronounces the most remarkable phenomena in the life of plants, close the first part of the volume. In the second and third divisions, which are assigned to an explanation of the classification of plants the botanical details are very agreeably diversified with sketches of LINNAEUS, LAURENT DE JUSSIEU, DE CANDOLLE, &c., &c., whose labors in this department of science have given them a world-wide reputation. Considerably more than half the volume is occupied by these sections, but whatever the work may lose thereby in popular interest it gains in scientific value. Interspersed with technical details there are many interesting facts which even the cursory reader will be well repaid by searching out, as for instance, the account of the *manchas* and the manner in which its bark, that universal and invaluable febrifuge, is gathered by the cascarillero. The fourth and last part of the volume is devoted to a discussion of the geographical distribution of plants, and under this head some very curious facts are brought to light regarding the approximate number of vegetable species which inhabit our globe. M. FIGUIER states that in 1753 LINNAEUS was acquainted with 6,000 species. PERSOON, in 1807, reckoned 26,000. In 1824 STENDEL carried the number up to 50,000, and in 1844 to 95,000. The most recent works contain about 120,000 species. From the species described, botanists have been able to form some approximate estimate of the total number of existing species, and DE CANDOLLE, by an ingenious calculation of the space occupied by an average sized plant, thinks he may infer that the number cannot be less than from 400,000 to 500,000. M. FIGUIER adds: "We have said that in 1844 we knew 95,000 species of plants. Of this number 80,000 were phamerogams or cotelydonous plants; 15,000 were cryptogams, or acotyledons; and among the cotyledonous plants 6,500 belonged to the dicotyledons, and 15,000 to the monocotyledons."

This running summary of the contents of this very interesting volume leaves untouched very many topics quite as interesting as any to which allusion has been made, but enough has been said to indicate that the work is something more than a mere scientific treatise, accurate as it is in respect of detail, when it is necessary that technicalities should be given. Very rarely the eye catches slight inaccuracies in the manner in which the translator, or, perhaps, the proofreader, has performed his work, but the book reads, after all, as though it might have been originally written in English, and it certainly contains more information upon the subject of which it treats than any other single volume extant, and this is imparted in so agreeable a manner that the work deserves to be called popular in the best sense of the term. It is impossible to award too high praise to the engravings which illustrate and ornament the work; they are executed in the best style of the art after designs, every line of which bears testimony to the conscientious care of the draughtsman; and, to add to the beauty of the volume, it is printed in clear type upon the handsomest paper. It is in brief, one of those specimens of bookcraft which seem to be as common in England as they are rare here.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

The Mayor's Message to the Common Council—The City and County Debt—The Tax Levy—The Mayor's Office—The Ann-street Widening—Wharves and Piers—Public Property and Improvements—Markets—The Broadway Pavement—Organization of the Common Council for 1867.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen for 1867 met at noon yesterday, pursuant to law.

On motion of Mr. HARDY Mr. MCGINNIS was called to the chair.

Mr. COMAN moved that Mr. SHANNON be elected President of the Board.

Mr. WHITE moved to substitute the name of Mr. VARNUM.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 12 to 2, and the motion to elect Mr. SHANNON was then adopted.

Mr. SHANNON, on taking the chair, thanked the members of the Board for the honor they had done him, and assured them that he would endeavor to do justice to all; that if he committed errors they would be those of the head and not of the heart, and said he hoped the year 1867 would terminate without any regrets on their part or on the part of their constituents.

On motion of Mr. LOEW, Mr. DAVID T. VALENTINE was elected Clerk. Mr. WILLIAM WALSH was elected Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. MCQUADE moved to elect CORNELIUS CALLAHAN Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

Mr. VARNUM said he would like to know what the duties of an Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms were. He saw by the Manual of the Common Council that the Board had just seventeen officers—one for each member. They had a Messenger, an Assistant Messenger, a Doorkeeper, &c. He could not see the necessity for all these.

The motion was then put and adopted.

On motion of Mr. NORTON, the various papers before the Board were directed to be referred to the appriate Committees when appointed.

On motion of Mr. LOEW, a Finance Committee was appointed, to whom the Tax Levy was referred.

A Committee was then appointed to wait on the Mayor and inform him of the organization of the Board.

Mr. COMAN presented a petition of PETER MCKNIGHT, asking that Mr. WM. L. ELY be prevented from taking his seat as a member of the new Board, he having been wrongfully declared elected in place of Mr. MCKNIGHT.

Mr. REILLY moved that the petition be returned, as the question of Mr. ELY'S title to his seat had been fully investigated by the Board last year.

Mr. ELY said he held that the Board was a continuous body. He had been elected to office in 1866, for two years, and could not now be deprived of his seat.

Mr. VARNUM took the same view of the question, while Messrs. LOEW and HARDY contended that the new Board could consider and decide upon the claim of any person to a seat in the Board.

Mr. ELY then offered a protest against the receipt of Mr. MCKNIGHT'S petition, on the ground, firstly, that the matter had already been disposed of. Secondly, that the Board of Aldermen is a continuous Board, and he had been elected to serve for two years, only one of which had expired; and, thirdly, because the question had already been disposed of.

The protest was placed on file, and Mr. MCKNIGHT'S petition was referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. COMAN, LOEW and MCBRIEN.

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE

was then presented, and read as follows:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to the requirements of the City Charter, I respectfully present for your consideration the following facts and suggestions in relation to the government, finances and improvements of the City.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

In theory, the City of New-York is governed by the Mayor and Common Council. In fact, it is not. It is substantially controlled and regulated by the State Legislature and by various Legislative Commissions, acting independently of each other and of the municipal authorities. The City Government cannot make expenditures without legislative appropriations; nor can it inaugurate or carry on any great public improvement without legislative authority, except in the matter of opening, grading and paving streets and building sewers, or in other work of like character, to be paid for by assessments upon property. The major portion of all moneys raised by taxation is expended by the Board of Education, and by the various Commissions created by the Legislature; and neither the Mayor nor the Common Council has any voice or authority in the management or direction of either. I do not state these facts with the intention of casting blame or reproach upon any Commission or Board, or for the purpose of relieving the local authorities from their due share of criticism and censure; but I state them in order that the truth may be distinctly understood and the responsibility placed where it justly belongs. The single system commencing with the Charter and running through all the Commissions, is the worst that could be devised for a great city. Some of the Commissions have worked well and produced good results. They are, however, but parts of a defective system, and without accountability or responsibility. A city like ours—the metropolis of the country—with over a million of inhabitants, and abounding in wealth, respectability and intelligence, should have a local government suited to it and worthy of it. It needs an organization perfect in all its parts, and directed by a single head, responsible directly to the people. It requires a concentration of power and of responsibility somewhere. I repeat what I stated in my message last year, that the division of power and responsibility is the cause of all or nearly all of our municipal evils. These evils, cannot be cured by new partisan Metropolitan Commissions or by a partisan Board of Revision and Control. Such a Board would be wholly irresponsible, and if created would, in my opinion, require another one to watch it before the expiration of a single year. Under our theory and form of Government, the people constitute the only legitimate Board of Control, and those who advocate any other must necessarily assume the position that the people of cities, and especially of the City of New-York, are incompetent or unfit to manage their own local affairs. For my part, I repudiate any such doctrine, and protest against the assumption that the local interests of the people of this great City must be taken care of by the State.

I make these suggestions not because you can act upon them, but in the hope that they may find a lodgment in the public mind. With a well-devised City Charter, we can have the best local Government in the land. A Constitutional Convention will soon assemble. The subject of Municipal Governments will engage much of its attention, and, after its adjournment, the State Legislature can take such action as in its wisdom, shall be proper. If that Legislature, during its present session, desires only the good of the City, it will refuse to legislate upon the various schemes in relation to it which are said to be in progress. If, on the other hand, it seeks or is willing, for any reason, to advance and encourage movements relating to City affairs founded upon the personal or partisan interests and motives of their originators, no suggestions which I can make will be likely to receive any attention or consideration. As Chief Magistrate of the City, having a pretty thorough knowledge of its requirements, and possessing, as I believe I do, the confidence of the vast majority of its people, I can only enter my protest against the various schemes which I learn are now in course of preparation. I leave this branch of the subject without further remark, and proceed to the consideration of our financial condition.

THE CITY AND COUNTY DEBT.

The following statement, prepared with care, will show the aggregate amount of the City and county debt, and the particulars in relation to it:

DEBT OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, DEC. 31, 1866.

City Funded Debt.

Water Stocks—Issued on account of introducing the Croton water into the City and distributing the same		$10,782,800 00
Central Park Stocks—Issued on account of Central Park and the improvement of the same		9,923,571 00
Fire Indemnity Stock—Issued for payment of damages for blowing up buildings, December, 1835		402,768 00
Building Loan Stocks—Issued on account of building work-house on Blackwell's Island		190,000 00
Real Estate Bonds—Issued in settlement with State Lessees of West Washington Market, for sundry lands filled in beyond the boundary line of the Montgomery charter, and for purchase of Fort Gansevoort property		1,183,437 50
Stocks for Docks and Slips—Issued for rebuilding and repairing public Docks and Slips		500,000 00
Floating Debt Fund Stock—Issued for liquidating and funding Floating Debt in 1859		2,748,000 00
Public Education Stock—Issued for payment of debt of Public School Society		154,000 00
Stock for Rebuilding Tompkins Market—Issued, as its title indicates, for rebuilding Tompkins Market		51,000 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds—Issued to provide for the families of soldiers in the United States Army		3,766,500 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Redemption Bonds—Issued to extend the time of payment of Volunteer Soldiers' Family Aid Fund Bonds, No. 3		500,000 00
Volunteer Soldiers' Bounty Fund Redemption Bonds—Issued for redemption of a like amount of bonds for payment of bounties to volunteer soldiers		490,000 00
Total funded debt of City		$30,642,076 50
COUNTY FUNDED DEBT.		
Harlem Bridge bonds—Issued for erecting a bridge across Harlem River at McComb's Dam		$20,000 00
County Court-house Stock—Issued, as its title indicates, for the erection of the new Court-house in Chambers-street		1,800,000 00
Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds	$2,000,000 00	
Soldiers' Substitute and Relief Redemption Bonds	946,700 00	
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds	4,000,000 00	
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, No. 2	376,600 00	
Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, No. 3	745,800 00—	$8,069,100 00
The above were issued to provide means for the payment of bounties, and for substitutes for the armies of the Union.		
Riot Damages Redemption Bonds	$1,000,000 00	
Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds	620,000 00—	1,620,000 00
Total funded debt of county		$11,509,100 00

RECAPITULATION—FUNDED DEBT.

City.		
Amount payable from Sinking Fund	$22,423,576 50	
Amount payable from taxation	8,209,500 00—	30,633,076 50
County.		
Amount payable from taxation		11,509,100 00
Total		$42,142,176 50
The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold on account of the above debt the sum of		11,240,298 11
Net amount of City and County Funded Debt, Dec. 31, 1866		$30,901,878 39

Of the foregoing debt it will be perceived that $10,782,800 is for Croton Waterworks, $9,923,571 for Central Park, and $14,445,600 for expenses growing out of and connected with the war.

TEMPORARY CITY DEBT.

Revenue Bonds of 1866—Issued in anticipation of collection of taxes of 1866	$683,800 00
Street Improvement Fund Bonds—Issued to pay contractors for improving the streets, in anticipation of the collection of assessments therefor	1,642,600 00
Assessment Fund Bonds—Issued to pay for opening, widening, &c. of streets, in anticipation of the collection of assessments therefor	400,000 00
Total Temporary Debt of City	$2,726,400 00

TEMPORARY COUNTY DEBT.

Revenue bonds of 1866—Issued in anticipation of collection of taxes of 1866	$307,200 00

RECAPITULATION—TEMPORARY DEBT.

City	$2,726,400 00
County	307,200 00
Total temporary debt, City and County	$3,033,600 00

For the payment of this temporary debt, the City holds assets in the shape of assessment liens, unpaid taxes, &c., &c.

The net amount of funded debt is $855,996 less than it was at the close of 1865, and the City and County temporary debt is $1,659,700 less than it was at that date.

The whole debt is well secured, for it is a lien upon the whole property of the City, both public and private. The Sinking Fund (provided for the payment of the principal and interest of a large portion of it) is in a sound condition. The revenues for payment of the interest on that portion of it payable from this fund are greatly in excess of what is required for that purpose, and the accumulations for payment of the principal will be ample to pay it long before its maturity.

The following brief statement shows the actual condition of

THE SINKING FUND.

I.—SINKING FUND FOR REDEMPTION OF THE CITY DEBT.

Revenues received during the year		$860,904 31	
Received from sales of real estate	$599,942 50		
Awards street openings	3 00—	$599,945 50—	$1,460,849 81
Received from Bonds and Mortgages paid off during the year:			
Prior to Jan. 1, 1866		$2,090 25	
Since Jan. 1, 1866		24,810 00—	26,900 25

II.—SINKING FUND FOR PAYMENT OF INTEREST ON CITY DEBT.

Balance, Jan. 1, 1866		$429,056 79
Interest Account.		
Revenues during the year 1866		1,747,189 69
Interest on City Stocks paid in 1866	$663,545 66	
Surplus transferred to the General Fund	1,200,000 00	
Expenses paid (advertising, &c.)	1,928 30	
Cash on hand in Interest account	303,772 52	—2,169,246 48
Debt Account.		
The Commissioners of Sinking Fund hold securities to amount of	$10,627,587 00	
Cash	612,711 11	
Making a total		11,240,298 11
And the Comptroller holds Bonds and Mortgages which, when paid, will be credited to this Fund, amounting to		1,001,866 18
Mortgages for Water Grants		3,958 01

I am glad to state that, notwithstanding the fact that the securities of the United States Government are so much sought after, for the reason, among other things, that they are exempt from local taxation, the 6 per cent. stocks and bonds of the City of New-York readily command par, and the 7 per cents. a very considerable premium.

REAL ESTATE OF THE CITY.

In my last annual message, I recommended a sale of the unimproved real estate belonging to the City. The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund acted promptly upon my suggestion, and ordered the sale of a large portion of it.

Three hundred and fifty-five parcels were sold for the price of	$2,070,825 00
Purchasers did not apply for nine of these lots, the price of which amounted to	46,200 00
Leaving net amount of sales	$2,024,625 00
Sales of two hundred and sixty-three lots have been completed, amounting to the sum of	$1,471,975 00
Which has been paid as follows, viz.:	
In cash	$523,147 50
And in mortgages	948,827 50

—all for account of the Sinking Fund.

Objections have been made to the title to the remaining eighty-three lots, which sold for $552,650, and on which a percentage of $76,795 has been paid. These objections, it is believed, will be for the most part removed.

TAXES.

The tax levy for 1866 was $16,950,767 88, being $1,253,184 08 less than that of 1865. The rate of taxation 1865 was $2 99 on every $100. In 1866 it was only $2 30. This rate for 1866 was based upon an assessed valuation of real estate of $478,994,934, and of personal estate $257,994,974, making a total of $737,989,908. It is well known that our real estate is assessed only (as a general rule) at but little more than half its market value, and that an immense amount of the personal property of our people escapes taxation entirely. A full assessment would, I have no doubt, reduce the rate of taxation at least one-half.

It may be gratifying to our tax-payers to know this fact, and to learn, in addition to it, that unnecessarily high as the rate of taxation is here, it compares most favorably with other cities in and out of the State.

In Boston, Mass., where real estate is assessed at its full market value, and where verified detailed statements of personal property are made by the tax-payers to the assessors, the rate of tax is $1 30, so that taking into consideration the assessed valuation of property, the rate is as high, if not higher than ours.

In Philadelphia, where assessed valuations are lower than here, the rate is $4 per hundred on real estate, and 30 cents on personal estate.

In Brooklyn it is $3 41. In Rochester, $5 62. In Utica, $5 61. In Albany, $3 76. In Syracuse, $3 72. In Troy, for municipal purposes only, in addition to the State and County tax, $2 50.

I have not been able to obtain information from the other cities in time for this message.

These comparisons are suggestive. They should not be overlooked by those of the people and that portion of our Press whose continual assaults upon our City and our public men tend to create the impression abroad that this City of ours is the "plague spot" of the country. That the standard of many men in public life is low enough, and that our whole system of local government is bad enough, and that our taxes are more than they should be I freely admit; but as long as our securities sell at a premium, and we have the most costly parks, the greatest water-works, the most liberal public charities, the largest police force, the most extended system of free schools in the country, and a rate of taxation lower than that of our neighbors, the people, amid all their complaints and causes of complaint, may and should find in the facts stated some grounds for congratulation.

THE TAX LEVY FOR 1866.

This amounted as I have stated, to $16,950,767 88. The following statement will show the purposes for which the amount was raised, and who was reponsible for its expenditure. I invite the careful attention of yourselves and the tax-payers to its details:

Tax levy for the year 1866		$16,950,767 88
For the following purposes, viz.:		
I.—For use of the State	$2,902,849 37	
II.—For the Police, Board of Health, various Asylums, and support of the County Government	5,271,405 50	
III.—For Board of Education, Public Charities and Correction, &c., &c., and support of the City Government	8,457,257 39	
Required for payment of appropriations	$16,631,512 26	
In addition the Board of Supervisors are authorized to levy three per cent. on the amount of tax required (Laws of 1853, chap. 293, sec. 6) to cover losses arising from erroneous assessments, insolvencies, &c. The amount levied for this purpose in 1866, was	319,255 62—	$16,950,767 88

ANALYSIS OF TAX FOR STATE PURPOSES.

Expenses under the Control of the State Authorities.

Common Schools for State, ¾ of a mill	$466,946 28	
General purposes, 2½ mills	1,556,487 60	
Canals, 1½ mills	700,419 42	
Extension of Chenango Canal, 3-16 of a mill	116,736 57	
Champlain Canal, 1-10 of a mill	62,259 50—	$2,902,849 37

ANALYSIS OF TAX FOR COUNTY PURPOSES.

Expenses Controlled by Commissions under Special Acts of the Legislature.

For support of the Metropolitan Police in this County	$2,166,684 79	
For construction of Harlem Bridge	186,876 00	
For Commissioners of Record	100,000 00	
For Metropolitan Board of Health	225,000 00	
For College of the City of New-York	85,000 00—	$2,763,560 70
For Interest on the County, War and Riot Debt.		
Interest on Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds	$96,000 00	
Interest on Bounty Bonds	495,159 88—	591,159 88
For Interest on the County Debt.		
Int'st on Harlem Bridge Bonds	$1,400 00	
Interest on County Revenue Bonds	80,000 00	
Interest on Tax Bonds	100,000 00	
Interest on Court-house Stock	98,000 00—	279,400 00
General Expenses of the County, viz.:		
Salaries—Legislative	$38,300 00	
Salaries—Executive	146,531 80	
Salaries—Judiciary	425,500 00	
Election expenses	75,000 00	
Erection of New Court-house	500,000 00	
Armories and drill-room	80,000 00	
Miscellaneous items	392,069 00	
The various Asylums, the Children's Aid Society and Institution for the Blind	100,380 00	
Total	$1,757,780 80	
Deduct revenues of the County not otherwise specifically appropriated by law	120,495 88—	1,637,284 92
Tax levied for County purposes		$5,271,405 50

ANALYSIS OF TAX FOR CITY PURPOSES.

Expenses of various Boards and Commissions and Special Appropriations by the Legislature:

Board of Commissioners of Central Park	$327,779 98	
Interest on the Central Park Debt	526,421 24	
Metropolitan Fire Department	870,000 00	
Metropolitan Police, in addition to amount on County account	104,300 00	
Public Charities and Correction	1,067,889 06	
Public Instruction $2,454,327 54		
Less School money received from State 242,280 04—	2,212,047 50	
Laying out the City north of One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street	12,000 00	
Sundry additions by the Legislature	181,465 66—	$5,301,903 44
For Interest on the City War Debt.		
Interest on bonds issued to procure funds for aiding families whose husbands or dependents served in the war	$233,734 02	
Interest on bounty bonds	29,400 00—	263,134 02
For Interest on the City Debt.		
Interest on various City stocks, exclusive of the Central Park stock	$263,975 00	
Interest on City Revenue bonds	200,000 00—	463,975 00
For Redemption of the City Debt.		
Redemption of Revenue bonds issued for the payment of judgments obtained in 1866	$119,752 55	
Installments of principal of the City Debt	157,629 66—	277,382 21
General Expenses.		
Salaries	$811,340 52	
Cleaning streets	501,500 00	
Judgments	143,000 00	
Donations (for all purposes)	136,786 05	
Lamps and gas	763,745 00	
Public buildings	50,000 00	
Real estate	30,000 00	
Rent	50,000 00	
Sewers—Repairing and cleaning	100,000 00	
Stationery	40,000 00	
Printing for the Common Council	50,000 00	
Streets—Repaving	100,000 00	
Water-pipes and laying	175,000 00	
Election expenses	40,000 00	
Roads and avenues	60,000 00	
Aqueduct repairs	110,081 00	
Miscellaneous items	747,130 11	
Total	$3,908,582 68	
Less revenue of the City not otherwise specifically appropriated by law, including the surplus of the Sinking Fund for the payment of interest on the City Debt	1,757,719 96—	2,150,862 72
Tax levied for City purposes		$8,457,257 39

A glance at the foregoing figures will show that of the whole tax levy of $16,950,767 88, about $3,000,000 was for the State, and about $8,000,000 for various commissions created by the Legislature, and for express legislative appropriations, and interest on the Central Park debt; and that over $850,000 was for interest on debt growing out of the war. The balance of a little over $5,000,000, added to revenues not raised by taxation, was for City and County expenses, including interest on City and County debt, the items of which are stated above, under the head of "General Expenses."

THE MAYOR'S OFFICE.

The total number of licenses issued from the Mayor's office during 1866 was 20,306. The total number of complaints of all characters examined and adjudicated upon was 1,997. The total amount of moneys received for fines and penalties, and for licenses, and paid to the Chamberlain to be credited to the proper account, was $61,663 30.

These items are exclusively of those which belong to what is called

THE PERMIT BUREAU.

When I came into office I found that every permit for awnings, signs, receiving and delivering goods on sidewalks, street stands, show cases, &c., was granted by special resolution of the Common Council. A great amount of the time of the Common Council was consumed in acting upon the various applications, and the mere expense of the official publications of the proceedings relating to them was probably $100,000 a year. No revenue was derived from the permits, and there was no system regulating them. The Common Council of 1866, very promptly, upon suggestion being made, by ordinance adopted Feb. 21, 1866, approved by me Feb. 24, 1866, transferred the whole business to this office, and fixed the fees to be charged for each permit. The result has been that from Feb. 24, 1866, to Jan. 1, 1867, 4,611 permits have been issued from the Permit Bureau in this office, a perfect record of which is always open to examination. The amount received for the same has been $23,858, and the total expense of executing the ordinance has been only about $2,000 in addition to the ordinary and usual expenses of the Mayor's Office. I am aware that it is said by many that the "street stands" should not be permitted. I would personally prefer to see the streets cleared of them; but it must be remembered that they afford the means of obtaining subsistence to many poor people, (some of them disabled soldiers,) who, but for the privileges granted, would be the objects of private or public charities. As it is, the privileges are never granted except by the consent of the occupants of the premises in front of which the stands are placed.

WHARVES AND PIERS.

An act was passed by the Legislature, at its last session, authorizing the Comptroller to issue bonds to the amount of six hundred thousand dollars, the proceeds to be expended under the direction of the Street Commissioner, in the repair and construction of Wharves and Piers. It did not, however, receive the signature of the State Executive, and our wharves have continued in a most dilapidated condition. Some of them have, during the past year, been leased for a term of years, the lessees covenanting to put them in repair, and to keep them so. As to others, the City is under covenants to put them in repair, but for want of an appropriation has been unable to keep its covenants. A Legislative Committee has been here examining into the whole subject. I sincerely hope their investigation will produce good results. Something should be done and done promptly. I look for the report of the Legislative Committee with great interest. If the wharves are to be placed under the charge of another Commission, from which all City authorities are to be excluded (as has been intimated will be the case,) I have only to ask, while protesting against such exclusion, that that Commission may be made up of scientific and practical men, who will enter upon and discharge their duties with energy, skill, intelligence, and integrity of purpose. The new piers and wharves should be equal to any in the world, and the Legislature should provide for increased rates of wharfage, so that they can be made to yield a revenue equal to the interest on the cost of construction.

PUBLIC PROPERTY AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The Central Park continues to grow in beauty and attractions, and in the favor of the people.

The new reservoir is in process of construction, near "High Bridge," and is in rapid progress. When this is completed, the whole of the upper part of the island will be supplied with Croton water.

For information in regard to new sewers, pavements and street improvements, I refer you to the reports of the several Departments.

The sale of a portion of the City Hall Park to the United States Government for a site for the Post-office, will, without doubt, be consummated, and meets much public favor.

The same may be said of the proposed re-lease to the Government of a portion of the Battery Extension, for a site for a Revenue Barge-office.

Mr. EGBERT S. VIELE, the Engineer in charge of the Battery Extension, assures me that the same is in as rapid progress as possible, and will be, when finished, a thorough and perfect piece of work.

EXTENSION OF FIFTH-AVENUE, &C., &C.

I respectfully invite your attention to the consideration of the question of the propriety of extending the Fifth-avenue through Washington-square, and then widening Laurens-street to West Broadway.

Also the extension of Centre-street through the blocks to Lafayette-place, which connects with Fourth-avenue.

If these things are done the travel from the lower to the upper part of the City will be greatly facilitated.

I make these suggestions in order to attract your attention and that of the public to what I think would be public improvements. The consideration and discussion of them cannot, in any event, do harm.

THE ANN-STREET WIDENING.

This subject, which excited so much attention when I came into office, was put at rest by the adoption of a resolution—which I approved—rescinding the original resolution which directed the widening. The action of interested parties in securing, at Albany, the passage of a law charging the expense of the work upon the City at large, instead of making their own property—which would be greatly increased in value—bear its fair and equitable share of such expense, resulted in the defeat of the whole measure, very much to public satisfaction. Whenever Ann-street can be widened and the cost thereof assessed upon property on just and equitable principles, I shall be glad to see it done; but I shall oppose, as I have opposed, any scheme, the object of which is to enrich a few individuals at public expense.

MARKETS.

I regret to say that for want of Legislative action, no improvement has been made in our markets. An effort was made last Winter to procure the passage of a bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to build a new market on the Ganesvoort property, but it was unsuccessful. Efforts were also made, but without success, by interested individuals, to have a Special Commission appointed by the Governor for the same purpose. These will, I suppose, be renewed this Winter. As the revenues from the markets go into the Sinking Fund, there would seem to be a great propriety in conferring authority upon the the Commissions of that fund to build new markets, the expense to be paid from money realized from the sale of bonds to be issued for that purpose.

THE BROADWAY PAVEMENT.

The Legislature last Winter created a Special Commission for the improvement of Broadway pavement. It was made up of the members of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and WILLIAM T. BLACK and GUY R. PELTON. They were authorized to incur expenses and make contracts, and the City was to be bound therefor. They have made a contract and incurred expenses. It will be admitted that Mr. A. W. CRAVEN, the able Chief Engineer of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and the scientific member of the Commission, was more competent than any of his associate Commissioners to judge of what was advisable to be done in relation to this work. In a reply to an official communication from me, he states, in a letter dated Dec. 31, 1866, that the estimated cost of relaying the Broadway pavement, under the contract made between the Special Commissioners and Mr. CHARLES GUIDET, is $372,793, the sum being estimated on quantities specified in the contract, *and exclusive of other expenses of the Commissioners for office rent, clerk hire, surveyor's fees, and other contingencies.*

Mr. CRAVEN further says as follows: "In reply to your inquiry whether I approved or joined in the contract, I have to state that, not approving of the character of the pavement nor the manner of awarding the work, I did not join in the execution of the contract."

I have no comment to make upon this subject. It needs none. I state the facts for your consideration and commend them to the careful attention of those who think that nothing can be done—not even the relaying of a pavement in Broadway—without the aid of a Special Commission.

CONCLUSION.

There are other matters to which I would be glad to refer, but it is unnecessary. I sincerely hope that we shall work in harmony for the good of the City. With war came extravagance and increased expenditures—with peace should come economy and reduced taxation. I have no reason to believe that we shall have any considerable reduction in the tax levy for 1867, but with proper effort in all departments, we may hope for great improvement in the future. I will cheerfully coöperate with you and with all good citizens in any movement leading toward this result.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

The Board shortly afterward adjourned to 4 P. M. on Monday next.

WATER FRONTAGE OF BROOKLYN.

Who Owns It, the City or the Present Holders?

The proximity of Brooklyn to New-York, while beneficial in many ways, has hitherto retarded its commercial progress and hindered its mercantile growth. The water frontage of New-York is found to be too small for the necessities of our traders, and naturally the water frontage of Brooklyn becomes an object of interest to us, as it should long ago have been to the citizens of Brooklyn. Investigation shows that sundry parties, availing themselves of the general laxity of public interest in the matter, and sheltering themselves behind one or two apparent grants, have taken absolute possession of the water front, and, having fenced it in, regard the approach of other parties as an encroachment, and their attempted use of the frontage an infringement. It is simply impossible for the people of Brooklyn to reach the river without the permission of individuals or corporations, who have arrogated to themselves the exclusive right to the front, and have built high, strong and well-locked fences and gates to protect their seizures from the public, to whom they rightfully belong.

It is gratifying to note that the demands of commerce and the urgent needs of trade have stirred up the officials of the city to a consideration of the absurd condition of the river's bank. At a recent meeting of the Board Alderman CASHOW, of the First Ward, offered the following resolutions, which were referred to the Law Committee:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to take possession and by force, if it shall be found necessary to resort to the same, of all docks and bulkheads constructed at the expense of the city, provided the expenditure to be incurred in carrying out this direction shall not exceed the sum of $2,000, which amount is hereby appropriated for the purpose out of any funds in the treasury applicable to the same.

Resolved, That this Common Council do determine and decide to apply to the Legislature at its ensuing session for power and authority to open River-street along the entire water-front of the City of Brooklyn, and that the Corporation Counsellor be requested to prepare and report to this Board a proper bill to effect that purpose.

Resolved, That the Committee on Docks cause to be prepared a proper memorial to the Legislature for signature by the people of Brooklyn, praying for the said opening of River-street, provided that the expense to be incurred by said Committee shall not exceed the sum of $500, which amount is hereby appropriated for that purpose out of any fund in the Treasury applicable to the same.

THE OBSTRUCTIONS.

The State, in the charter to the City of Brooklyn, gave the city authority over all the docks along the water-front, as will be seen upon page 17 of the printed charter, and also on the ordinances (p. 269) it is made the duty of the Street Commissioner to remove any and all incumbrances upon any portion of "made land" below low water mark. As understood, the Street Commissioner and the Board of Aldermen possess sufficient power to remove all obstructions upon these docks outside of low water mark. As these officials have from time to time conscientiously neglected these prescribed duties, the incumbrances have been allowed to remain. From the Navy-yard to Atlantic Basin the public have but two or three points where they can reach the water-front with a cart. Among the prominent instances of incroachment are the Havemeyer & Elder Sugar-house, South Second to Fourth street, Brooklyn Gas Works, the Atlantic White Lead Works, Dow's stores, Marston & Powers' coal-sheds, Union Ferry Company, stables from Dock to Fulton streets, and the entire water front from Fulton Ferry to South Ferry; even at the Wall-street Ferry there is no chance to reach the river because of gates erected and kept closed by private parties. Doughty and State streets having once been opened to the river, should be continued to the bulkhead.

All bulkheads and docks in the City of Brooklyn are built on State land, under water, outside low water, and are subject to the State grants, either made by Land Commissioners or the Harbor Commissioners of 1856.

The State, by Harbor Regulations of 1857, amended 1862, gave the Pilot Commissioners of the Port of New-York authority to enforce these regulations. See Chapter 671 of the Laws of 1857, and Chapter 254 of the Laws of 1860.

The State, in the charter to the City of Brooklyn, gave city authorities power to remove incumbrances on all docks built in front of the city.

These laws and ordinances have never been enforced. If there had been there now would be no want of dock accommodation for coal, lumber, brick or other vessels to discharge their cargoes for consumption in the city.

All that now seems to be wanted is the enforcement of the present laws.

In one case, Alderman ENNIS, of the Fifth Ward, with advice of the Corporation Counsel, required the gates of the Atlantic White Lead Company, in Hudson-avenue, to be opened, so that carts could go to and from a vessel discharging its cargo at its docks. The same could be done any day by the Street Commissioner or Alderman of any Ward where the docks are obstructed. See charter, page 17, and Ordinances duty Street Commissioner, page 269.

THE RIGHT OF LESSEES.

In the Court of Appeals, in the September term of 1866, the following decision was given:

The Board of Commissioners of Pilots *vs.* John H. Clark *et al.*—The action was brought to recover certain penalties imposed by a statute passed in 1858, for incumbering or interfering with the free use of any bulkhead or pier in the port of New-York. The defendants had been the partners and were the survivors of H. B. CROMWELL, deceased. Defendants also claimed the use of the wharf under a lease from the City, though the questions litigated were:

First—Whether the structure on the wharf was an obstruction in the sense of the act of 1858.

Second—Whether the two surviving defendants, against whom the action was pending at the time of the trial, were responsible for its maintenance.

The judgment of the Supreme Court, holding the affirmative of these propositions, was sustained by this Court, which held:

First—That a lease of a public wharf from the Mayor, &c., of New-York, does not confer upon the lessee the exclusive right to the possession, use and control of such wharf.

Second—That under such lease, such wharf continues a public wharf; and all vessels resorting to it are subject to the general rules of law regulating the use of wharves, slips and piers, and the mooring and stationing of vessels.

Third—That the vessels of the lessee are subject to the same general rules and regulations as other vessels using the wharf.

Fourth—That such lessee cannot lawfully place structures upon such pier for his own convenience, which materially encumber it, or interfere with the free use thereof for purposes connected with navigation by the general public.

Fifth—That a firm acting as a common agent of several lines of vessels, causing such structure to be erected and maintained for their accommodation as such agents, though they charge the expense thereof to such vessels or lines of vessels, are the actors in making and maintaining such obstructions, and are liable therefor. JOEL TIFFANY, State Reporter.

POWERS OF THE PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

"By law the Pilot Commissioners are empowered," whenever any pier or bulkhead in the port of New-York shall be encumbered, or its free use be interfered with by merchandise, lumber, or any other obstructions, whether of loose material or built upon, or affixed to the bulkhead, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners to notify the person or persons placing or keeping such merchandise or obstructions on such pier or bulkhead, to remove such merchandise within twenty-four hours after such notice, and in case of failure to comply with such notice and to remove such merchandise and obstructions, the person or persons so notified shall be liable to pay to the Commissioners the sum of $25 for each and every day during which such merchandise or obstructions shall remain on such pier or bulkhead; and the Commissioners shall have power in their discretion to remove any merchandise so incumbering any pier or bulkhead, and to store the same in a warehouse or other proper receptacle, and a sum equal to the amount of the expenses of removal, together with the charges for storage, shall be paid by the owner of such merchandise to the Commissioners, and shall be a lien on such merchandise until paid.

The case hinges to a very extent on the decision of the Court of Appeals in regard to the meaning and validity of the State grants, under which authority the owners contend they are holding on. The decisions in regard to this are conflicting, one having given them a fee simple claim, while the other throws open all the docks subject to public use on payment of wharfage, and complying with the rules and regulations of the Pilot Commissioners and Harbor Masters. Which view of this important question is correct will very soon be decided by the Court of Appeals to which a case has been carried. Then the powers conferred by a State grant will be decided so that the owners and City authorities will learn their respective rights. It is evident that the question is of great importance, affecting not alone the property rights of the present holders and the convenience of the present public, but the fate of the City itself, and the facilities afforded to future generations. Brooklyn should be a great city, but if the water front is given to the use of a few individuals it is evident that one essential to prosperity is removed at the very threshold of its growth.

PERSONATING A DETECTIVE.

A Young Man Charged with Blackmailing—He is Held for Trial for Personating an Officer.

The adjourned examination in the case of ALFRED REITHER, who stands charged of having personated a Metropolitan Police Detective, and by means of sundry threats of arrest and imprisonment, obtaing the sum of $1,100 from THOMAS TAYLOR, a guest at the Everett House, was continued yesterday morning before Justice DOWLING. The following additional affidavit was made by the complainant:

Thomas M. Taylor being further examined, deposed: On this occasion (speaking of an interview between witness and accused) he tore up a paper and threw the pieces out of the window, and said he had nothing now to arrest me with; I said, "What will you say to Capt. Young for not bringing me to the Detective office;" he replied that he would tell him I had left the City and could not be found; he said he spoke French and German, and that was the reason he was employed on the Force; he was always changing countenance; he would have sometimes a moustache, somtimes without any appendage; he was always leading me to suppose that he was a Police-officer, and was about taking me to the cells; he gave as a reason why he changed his appearance that it was done to find things out; the last time he was at my room was Sept. 12, 1866; as he entered he insisted that there was some one in the next room; I told him there was not, when he became much excited and drew a pair of pistols; I then pushed the door as quickly as possible, and said, "You see there is no one there;" I was unarmed at the time, and being very much alarmed for my personal safety, I paid him $650; as he signed the receipt I told him I would lay the whole matter before a lawyer: he replied I need not do so as he would never come again; I did not see him again until Dec. 10, when he made another demand upon me for $350; as I was making all my arrangements at the Police Detective office to secure him, I yielded to his demand, promised to give it to him on the 13th, at 7 o'clock P. M., in Eighteenth-street, near Fourth-avenue, and told him to bring a receipt for the money; on the evening of the 13th of December, he met me by appointment, when I asked him if he had brought the receipt; he replied in the affirmative, and I gave him $350 of marked money; after he received the money I asked for the receipt, when he tore up a paper, finding that he was not going to give me the receipt I gave the signal to Capt. Young and his officers when they arrested him.

On this affidavit being completed, Mr. TAYLOR was subjected to a severe cross-examination at the hands of prisoner's counsel; but no new facts were elicited, the witness stating incidentally that he was an officer in the United States Navy and had seen thirty-six years' service.

Capt. JOHN S. YOUNG, Chief of the Detective Force, was called to the stand, and deposed that the prisoner was not nor ever had been a member of said Detective Force, consequently he had not received any orders to arrest the complainant from the witness.

Detective KELSO deposed that he had effected the arrest of REITHER, in conjunction with Capt. YOUNG and Detective RADFORD, on the 17th ult. Mr. TAYLOR was with the prisoner at the time, and some money and fragments of paper were found in possession of the prisoner, who denied all previous knowledge of the complainant.

This closing the case for the prosecution, and the defence having witnesses to offer, the Court was addressed by opposing counsel. The Magistrate, in summing up, decided to hold the accused for trial on the charge of personating an officer, as rulable under the Metropolitan Police Act. REITHER was accordingly committed, and locked up in default of $1,000 bail. He is a German, aged 36 years, and a brass finisher.

Excise Matters.

The liquor dealers have at length conceded the point that the Excise Commissioners are empowered to enforce the Excise Law, and accordingly, since the Court of Appeals decided that the law was constitutional, those rumsellers who obtained injunctions restraining the action of the Commissioners, and those others who had defied them, now swarm about headquarters, supplicating for licenses. Many others who took no active part in delaying the operation of the law, but who deferred making their applications until the matter had been judicially settled, now come forward, pocket-book in hand, prepared to pay the sum demanded for the privilege of selling spirituous liquors, wine, ale or beer. These applications are acted upon forthwith by the Committee, and will be formally passed upon by the Commissioners on Thursday next at their regular meeting. On Saturday next the law will be enforced with full vigor. The Police force is instructed to arrest all persons selling liquor without a license, and also all licensed persons keeping open after 12 o'clock at night or on Sunday. Any person not licensed who may exhibit any sign or token indicating that he or she has liquor for sale, is also to be arrested, even though he or she may have suspended business. The Police have already notified such persons that such signs must be removed. In order to obtain a license it is necessary that the Captain of Police of the precinct in which the saloon for which a license is desired is located should certify that the place is orderly, and that the proprietor is of good moral character. Should the Captain report adversely, the applicant may appeal to the Excise Commissioners, and have a hearing in presence of his detractors. No keepers of brothels, dance-houses, resorts for thieves or prostitutes, "pretty waiter girl" saloons, nor any place where liquor is dispensed by women, need apply for license. The Commissioners are resolved upon this point, and the recommendations of fifty Aldermen, backed by the injunction Judges, will not secure a license for the proprietors of this class of places. It will be equally useless for those who availed themselves of the Cardozo-McCunn-Daly injunctions to apply, inasmuch as their open defiance of the law will be considered sufficient excuse for withholding a license. Yesterday one of these injunction men applied, money in hand, for a license, and was informed that as he held an injunction against the Commissioners, the Commissioners, of course, could do nothing with him. The individual, like many others, will be forced to incur the expense of vacating the injunction before he can even be heard.

Some of these cases are to be heard before Judge CARDOZO to-day, and it is said that the Court has discovered new points, which will enable it to continue the injunctions.

Fenianism.

The official announcement that the great "C. O. I. R.," JAMES STEPHENS, had deserted the Fenian ranks, and the further statement made by Col. KELLY, who has been the "Organizer's" right hand man, that his desertion was to be attributed to cowardice, has created considerable excitement among our Celtic citizens. At the meeting of the Manhattan Circles held on Saturday last, it was stated that, instead of being on Irish soil, leading his countrymen in the thickest of the fight for independence, as he has so often promised, Mr. STEPHENS was skulking in New-York, and had failed to account for the funds he had received. The Circles resolved not to be discouraged by the desertion of Mr. STEPHENS, and at once elected Brig.-Gen. GLEESON as their Executive Officer. An address to the Irishmen in this country will be speedily issued, calling upon them to remain true to the "men in the gap." Col. KELLY, it is rumored, is shortly to sail for Ireland, and there direct the Fenian movements.

Yesterday large numbers of deluded Irishmen who had worshipped at the Stephens shrine called at the Headquarters and denounced, in round terms, that individual. Some went so far as to include all Fenian leaders in their denunciations, and one prominent speaker said, "every Fenian who came from the old country has been a d—d rascal, and so have all the leaders here, except JOHN O'MAHONY; he was an honest man, but a d—d fool." The reason given by Col. KELLY for Mr. STEPHENS' defection, (cowardice) seems to be generally accepted as the true one. There are many, however, who now believe, as did our Police authorities months ago, that he was a paid agent of the British Government, sent here to foment dissensions in the Fenian ranks. It would certainly be at the hazard of his life for him to appear publicly in our streets at the present time.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board met at noon yesterday, and elected Mr. JAMES G. BRINKMAN, President, and Mr. JOHN E. GREEN, Clerk. The Board then adjourned.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

CENSURE BY A CORONER'S JURY.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Coroner SCHIRMER, at No. 236 East Seventy-eighth-street, on the body of CHRISTIAN JOHN, a native of Germany, aged 43 years, who died from injuries received a fortnight since by a fall into an excavation carelessly left uncovered. On hearing the evidence in the case, the Jury rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death by concussion of the brain, by falling into an excavation on the sidewalk in front of a house on the south side of Seventy-eighth-street, the fifth house east of Third-avenue, on the evening of Dec. 24, 1866; and we also believe that the occupant of the house, CHARLES E. PERIN, is deserving of the severest censure in not properly protecting the excavation." The deceased leaves a wife and family.

INSTRUCTIONS TO POLICE CAPTAINS.—Much complaining has been indulged in by citizens recently in regard to Policemen neglecting to enforce the City ordinances, particularly those referring to the cleaning of the sidewalks. Yesterday morning Superintendent KENNEDY assembled the Captains of the various precincts at Headquarters, and notified them that they must thoroughly instruct their men in reference to the City ordinances, and that he would hold them (the Captains) responsible that they were enforced. He told them if they failed to put charges against the patrolmen for neglecting to perform the duties required of them, he would prefer charges against them to trial. Since the recent fall of snow some of the sidewalks have been in a terrible condition, imperiling the lives and limbs of all passers.

FIRE IN TWENTY-THIRD-STREET.—About 4:30 yesterday morning a fire occurred in the drying-room attached to the organ and melodeon manufactory of Messrs. CARHART & NEEDHAM, Nos. 97, 99 and 101 East Twenty-third-street. The firemen were prompt in answering the alarm and succeeded in speedily extinguishing the flames. The loss sustained by the firm is comparatively slight, being about $2,000, which is covered by an insurance of $75,000 in several City companies. The flames originated from the woodwork near the boiler becoming overheated.

JEWISH BENEVOLENT FAIR.—The ladies connected with the Thirty-fourth-street Jewish Synagogue intend holding a fair in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, at No. 82 Fifth-avenue, corner of Fourteenth-street. They open under flattering auspices on Monday, the 14th inst., and intend continuing the fair for two weeks thereafter. Over $1,500 worth of admission tickets have been sold, and the Executive Committee have received nearly $8,000 worth of goods for the fair.

KAUFMAN—KAUS.—At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, by Justice DOWLING, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, JULIUS KAUFMAN, of No. 484 Greenwich-street, who had no money, to JOHANNA KAUS, of No. 108 Madison-street, who had five cents. All the parties looked well and hearty, and the married couple begin life fair with nothing. The five cents alluded to as being the property of the bride was expended for a stamp to legalize the bond on the marriage certificate.

THE AMERICAN STEAMSHIP LINE TO EUROPE.—We are informed that the New-York and Havre Steamship Company will continue to run their favorite steamers *Arago* and *Fulton* during the ensuing season between New-York, Falmouth and Havre, together with two other well-known and popular steamers—thus forming a fortnightly line. In the course of a few days the names of the additional ships of the line, the price of passage, &c., will be announced.

THE COMPTROLLER'S DEPARTMENT.—Mr. RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, the new Comptroller, took possession of his office at noon yesterday, and for several hours was kept busy in receiving the congratulations of his friends and any number of applications for appointments. No changes have been made by Mr. CONNOLLY in his Department at present, but a few will be announced before the end of the week.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—LILLIE M. BARLOW, a child 5 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 324

West Forty-third-street, was fatally burned on Sunday evening by her clothes taking fire from a stove. Deceased was playing in the room while her mother was absent. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner GAMBLE, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Jury.

PIONEER CLAY CLUB.—This veteran Association met on Saturday evening last and organized by electing the following officers for the current year: President, CHAS. E. GILDERSLEEVE; Recording Secretary, EDWARD HALLOCK; Corresponding Secretary, JOHN J. SHAW; Treasurer, WM. C. HAMMA. The annual ball will be given at Irving Hall on Feb. 18.

RESIGNATION.—Mr. ELIAS W. TAYLOR, First Assistant Clerk of the Board of Aldermen, and Mr. WILLIAM HITCHMAN, Engrossing Clerk, have resigned their positions. As they were two of the most efficient clerks of the Board their loss will not be easily supplied.

TAMMANY SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Tammany Society was held at the Wigwam last evening. The only business transacted was the election of Mr. RICHARD SCHELL to membership.

SALE OF AN IRON STEAMER.—The iron side-wheel steamer *New-England*, 440 tons burden, with 200 tons of coal in her bunkers, was sold at auction yesterday by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & Co., for the sum of $12,000.

CITY MORTALITY.—The number of deaths in this City for the week ending Saturday, Jan. 5, was 464. This includes 50 anatomical subjects, not reported for a number of weeks.

HUMAN RIGHTS.—Rev. J. J. MOORE, of California, will deliver a lecture on Tuesday evening, Jan. 8, at Zion Church, corner of West Tenth and Bleecker streets. Subject—"Human Rights." Admittance free.

NEW-JERSEY.

STEALING GAME COCKS.—For some months past the people of Jersey City and vicinity, who are in the habit of keeping choice and valuable breeds of fowls, have been annoyed by the disappearance of their game cocks. Yesterday morning a boy 16 years of age, named THOMAS MCCANN, residing at No. 137 Steuben-street, Jersey City, was taken before Recorder ALDRIDGE, of Hudson City, charged with stealing a valuable game cock from Mr. COFFIN, superintendent at the reservoir. The boy stated that he was employed by THOMAS WHEELAN, a property owner in Jersey City, to steal the fowl, and alleges that WHEELAN is in the habit of employing boys to steal game cocks, paying them fifty cents for each one brought to him, and that WHEELAN designates what ones are to be stolen. The accused was committed for trial, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of WHEELAN.

OBTAINING A COAT UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.—On the day before Christmas, a young German named LOUIS SARBECK called at the clothing store of MORRIS CIRCKER, No. 145 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, and representing that he had been sent there by his brother, purchased an $18 overcoat, which was charged to the account of the latter. Subsequently CIRCKER learned that SABAECK had not been authorized to make the purchase, and he accordingly caused his arrest yesterday morning, on a charge of fraud. The accused, who was committed by Justice TILDEN, stated that he sold the coat to a man in Greenville.

FIRE.—A fire occurred on Sunday evening in the roof of a house in Newark-avenue, near Five Corners, Hudson City, occupied by Mr. MATHEWS. It was discovered by Roundsman MCGUIRE before it had gained much headway, and was speedily extinguished. Damage, principally by water, about $200.

BURGLARY.—Some time during Sunday night, the house of BENJAMIN HANN, corner of Bergen-avenue and Wilkes-street, Bergen, was burglariously entered through the basement window, and a valuable gold watch, a broadcloth coat, and a pair of gaiters were carried away.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendars To-Day—Jan. 8.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Justices Leonard, Clerke and Ingraham—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Preferred Causes.

Nos.
1—Peterson vs. The People, &c.
2—People vs. Rohn.
3—Same vs. Engle.
4—Same vs. Biersohlhe.
5—Same vs. Bauaer.
6—Same vs. Kraushaar.
7—Same vs. Claus.

Nos.
8—Same vs. Raurchart.
9—Same vs. Canter.
10—Same vs. McKay.
11—Same vs. O'Brien.
12—Same vs. Jacobs.
13—Same vs. Powers.
14—Hoyt vs. Losee.
15—Sarsfield vs. Heaby.

Enumerated Motions.

1—Thayer vs. Clark.
2—Robinson vs. Flint.
3—Taylor vs. Root.
4—Green vs. Gemtsen.
5—Same vs. Same.
6—Cohn vs. Dudman.
7—Willoughby vs. Clark.
8—Van Schaick vs. The Third-av. R. R. Co.
10—Acker vs. Flagg.
11—Same vs. Same.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Part I.—Held by Justice Sutherland—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1097—Brien vs. Raphael.
757—Copeland vs. Watson.
403—Kinne vs. Ford.
825—Benton vs. Myers.
739—Curtis, receiver, vs. The Mayor.
349—Bunze vs. Flynn.
655—Thompson vs. Christie.
715—Wright vs. Lewis.
781—N. W. Bank of Georgia vs. Leland.
197—Pollard vs. Smith.

Nos.
311—Satterlee vs. Angel.
7—Foot vs. Harris.
699—Bragg vs. The Harmony Ins. Co.
719—Bernhard vs. Opper.
531—Kennedy vs. Steele.
123—Williams vs. St. John.
619—Shepard vs. The Am. Bank Note Co.
819—Blake vs. Platt.
821—Scott vs. Goldstein.
343—McCormick vs. Polhamus.

Part II.—Held by Peckham, J., at No. 73 Duane-street.—Court opens at 10 o'clock A. M.

1028—Ward vs. Dillon.
878—Darrough vs. Scullin.
650—Anderson vs. The Minnesota Min. Co.
727—Bloomfield vs. Stoman.
861—Coffin vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
734—Bull vs. Nordlinger.
780—Davis vs. Mulligan.
80—Devereux vs. Roberts.
864—Anderson vs. Hone.
766—Goodwin vs. Baltimore.
768—Loges vs. Loges.
784—Ridley vs. Fisher.
386—Wakeman vs. Smith.
496—Kennedy vs. Radcliffe.
604—East River Bank vs. Austin.
416—Corlies vs. Babcock.
46—Dolz vs. Galway.
14—Meyers vs. Morse.
96—Talmadge vs. Kelly.
[illegible]—Palmer vs. Briggs.

The following is the balance of the Chambers' Calendar of the Supreme Court for the first Monday:

Nos.
89—In re. Russel File Co.
90—The People vs. Beebe.
91—Salem vs. Froehlich.
92—Cook vs. Henrich.
93—Krechuke vs. Marquandt.
94—In re. Loveridge.
95—In re. Dougherty.
96—Waite vs. Hinsdale.
97—Fremont vs. Dakin.
98—Same vs. Learned.
99—Same vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co.
100—Flynn vs. Hillhouse.
101—Hammond vs. McLane.
102—In re. Geo. Goodyear.
103—Smith vs. Hamman.
104—Dixon vs. White.
105—Hoyt vs. Hoyt.
106—Hoyt vs. Mars.
107—In re. Speery vs. Davids.
108—Hoyt vs. Hoyt.
109—Young vs. Hoyt.
110—Wadsworth vs. Chandler.
111—Graaf vs. Rosenberger.
112—Mitchell vs. Stewart.
113—Ostwest vs. Nelson.
114—Hoyt vs. Herzel.
115—People vs. Lacoste.
116—Murphy vs. Taylor.
117—Hoyt vs. The Hughes River Co.
118—Lowenstein vs. Krichman.
119—Massignado vs. Speroni.
120—Smithurst vs. Robinson.
121—Ives vs. Bauer.
122—*Commercial Advertiser*, Assn. vs. Hall.
123—Morgan vs. Newcombe.
124—Newton vs. Parker.
125—Hazard vs. Henry.
126—Rodman vs. McHenry.
127—Green vs. Eldridge.
128—Prentice vs. Cordier.
129—Pfeiffer vs. Morange.
130—Russel vs. Gallaher.
131—Valentine vs. Valentine.
132—Same vs. Same.
133—Parker vs. Gates.
134—Dackin vs. Merello.
135—Leaycratt vs. Weil.
136—Dale vs. Winston.
137—Wright vs. The same.
138—Gardiner vs. Tyler.
139—Hass vs. Tatenne.
140—In re. Abraham Underhill, &c.
141—Corn Ex. Bank vs. The N. A. Lloyd.
142—Wilder vs. Massey.
143—Bennett vs. McLevy.
144—McManus vs. Harrison.
145—Lovell vs. Vernan.
146—Powers vs. Morse.
147—Pike vs. Sharp.
148—Waite vs. Birdsall.
149—Halliday vs. Hahn.
150—Same vs. Same.
151—Black vs. McAlear.
152—McDougal vs. Walling.
153—Oldner vs. Wolfe.
154—Kretz vs. Husch.
155—Hackes vs. Ponder.
156—Smith vs. Woodworth.
157—Friedman vs. Fidler.
158—Mutual Ins. Co. vs. McLoon.
159—McCrory vs. McCrory.
160—Knox vs. Dry Dock and East Broadway Railroad Company.
161—Groux vs. Pendleton.
162—Cook et al. vs. Heinrick et al.
163—Repplier et al. vs. Willis.

Nos.
164—Wells vs. Gentil.
165—Reed vs. Barker, Jr., et al.
166—Brice et al. vs. Palmer et al.
167—Ward vs. Ward.
168—Watjen et al. vs. Floyd.
169—Siebrecht vs. Butler.
170—Tilden vs. Same.
171—Reamy vs. Same.
172—Lester vs. Same.
173—Same vs. Same.
174—Legget et al. vs. Thompson et al.
175—Ibbotson vs. Sterling Silver Mining Co.
176—Kirk vs. Birdsall.
177—Rigney vs. Talmadge.
178—Masuera vs. Juebe.
179—Talcott vs. Josephson.
180—Frank vs. Koehler.
181—Sandford vs. Pegram et al.
182—Allen vs. Porter et al.
183—Sandford vs. Pegram.
184—Williams, Jr., vs. Wood.
185—Burke vs. Donaldson.
186—Rexford vs. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad Company.
187—Luhrs vs. Johnson.
188—Nassau Bank vs. Whits.
189—Same vs. Reed et al.
190—Same vs. Blackman et al.
191—Same vs. Pentland.
192—Same vs. Bowson.
193—Nutz vs. Farron et al.
194—Same vs. Fortune et al.
195—Waggoner, Jr., vs. Aaron et al.
196—Fisher et al. vs. Reed.
197—Schwacofer et al. vs. Bradford et al.
198—Kelly et al. vs. Cushing.
199—Victory vs. Claffy.
200—Coombs vs. Stevens.
201—Silsby vs. Silsby.
202—Sixth-avenue Railroad Company vs. McIntyre.
203—Lawton vs. Dinkelspiel.
204—Pfeiffer vs. Morange.
205—Barnendahal et al. vs. Perzell.
206—Bank of Ontario vs. Judson et al.
207—Krans vs. Richard et al.
208—Bell vs. Whitmore.
209—Hall et al. vs. Carroll et al.
210—Frazer et al. vs. Young et al.
211—Bacon vs. Gilman.
212—In re the application Catharine Dol for appellant of trustee.
213—Harris et al. vs. Wilde, Jr.
214—Hermance vs. Hermance.
215—Hunt et al. vs. Sherry et al.
216—Hernandez vs. Hernandez.
217—Furnald vs. Cheesebrough.
218—Barbour et al. vs. Moore et al.
219—Cox vs. Green.
220—Wilder vs. Massey.
221—Blumonstell vs. McHugh.
222—Weeks vs. Weeks.
223—Moore et al. vs. Senchman et al.
224—Middleton vs. Arnold.
225—Keller vs. Mattox.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
2039—Bonney vs. Lynch.
2041—McGahey vs. Hunter.
2042—Same vs. Same.
[illegible]—Stratton vs. Neefie.
2066—Burns vs. The Mayor, &c.
2071—Casey vs. The Same.
2081—Rice et al. vs. Spear.

Nos.
2619—Unger vs. The Forty-second-street and Grand-street Railroad Co.
1273—— vs. ——.
1387—— vs. ——.
1827—— vs. ——.
1945—— vs. ——.
2023—— vs. ——.
2163—— vs. ——.
2749—— vs. ——.

Part II.—Held by Jones, J.—Court opens at 11 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
1964—Goodrich vs. The National Fire Insurance Co.
2606—Peck vs. Negbaur.
149—Valz vs. Goodwin.
2810—Ryan vs. Henry.
2772—Borst vs. Mechbock.
2427—Gregory vs. Stokes.
2480—Horton vs. Smith.

Nos.
2076—Williams vs. Morse.
2918—— vs. ——.
2568—— vs. ——.
1680—— vs. ——.
2922—— vs. ——.
2713—— vs. ——.
2718—— vs. ——.
2704—— vs. ——.

(The titles which have been omitted in the above calendar could not be obtained from the clerk having the same in charge, on account of his absence from his office.)

MARINE COURT.

Held by Gross, J.—The Calendar will be called at 10 o'clock A. M.

Nos.
351—Chapple vs. Borton.
279—Strong vs. Van Valen.
340—Beebe vs. Schultz.
341—Same vs. McCully.
1—Holland vs. Zimmerman.
4—Friedberg vs. Schackelford.
9—Bolger vs. Atchison.
11—Bauer vs. Klauss.
[illegible]—Rosenblum vs. Froulette.

Nos.
5—McDevitt vs. French.
[illegible]—Sibsan vs. Henly.
16—Yanyer vs. Herman.
17—Starr vs. Grey.
18—Rooney vs. Geissler.
19—Mentz vs. Schuell.
20—Stringam vs. Scott.
21—Smith vs. Spratt.
22—Stebbins vs. Bishop.
23—Cary vs. Bishop.
24—Kay vs. New-York Ex. Company.

Admiralty—Maritime Contracts—Effect of the Provisions of the Judiciary Act of 1789 upon State Jurisdiction of Causes of Action Arising on the High Seas—The California Steamers and Steerage Passage Complaints.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

The steamship Moses Taylor, plaintiff in error, vs. Wilson Hammons.—This action was brought by the defendant in error in a Justice's Court, under the statute of California, against the *Moses Taylor*, for a breach of passenger contract. The complaint alleged that the *Moses Taylor* was a steam vessel used in navigating the waters of the Pacific Ocean, and as a carrier of freight and passengers. That Marshall O. Roberts was, at the time complained of, one of the owners and agents thereof, and that on the 1st October, 1863, Hammons entered into a contract with Roberts for a steerage passage from New-York to San Francisco, with all reasonable dispatch, speed, &c., and for the furnishing of suitable food, water, and a berth or other conveniences for lodging, for the voyage. That pursuant to such contract, Hammons took passage on the steamer *Illinois* on that day, was landed at Aspinwall in Central America, was conveyed across the Isthmus of Panama on the railroad of that name, and went thence to San Francisco on the *Moses Taylor*, arriving at that place on or about the 8th of November following; that the provisions furnished by Roberts and by the boat *Moses Taylor*, while on the voyage, were unwholesome, and unfit and improper for the passengers to eat, and greatly injured the health of Hammons; that Hammons was detained eight days on the Isthmus, and was compelled to incur heavy expenses in procuring board and lodging, and was not furnished while on the *Moses Taylor* with necessary berths and conveniences for lodging; that he was crowded into a loathsome, unhealthy cabin, without sufficient room or air for health or comfort, in consequence of the great number of steerage passengers, more than the steamer was allowed by law to, or could properly, carry.

The answer of Isaac K. Roberts, agent for the steamer in San Francisco, denied all the allegations of the complaint, and alleged that the Court had no jurisdiction of the cause of action set out in the complaint, nor of the vessel *Moses Taylor*—because, as averred, the cause of action, as against the vessel, was a cause of action of which the Courts of Admiralty have exclusive jurisdiction; that the vessel was exclusively used in navigating the high seas, and that the present cause of action, if any, arose on the high seas.

The cause was tried in the Justice's Court, and afterward appealed to the County Court, and upon the trial the plaintiff gave evidence tending to prove the allegations of the complaint, and rested his case. Defendant's counsel thereupon moved the Court to dismiss the case, on the ground that the Court had no jurisdiction; that by the Constitution and laws of the United States the Federal Courts of Admiralty had exclusive jurisdiction of the case as against the steamship *Moses Taylor*.

The Court denied the motion, and ruled and decided that it had lawful jurisdiction of the cause; and the defendant excepted. The trial then proceeded, and after hearing and due deliberation the Court rendered decision against the vessel in favor of the plaintiff for $2.0, the amount claimed, damages and costs.

Appeal was then taken to this Court, counsel for the plaintiff in error contending that this is a case within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of the Federal Courts, and that such jurisdiction is exclusive; and it is said: Decrees in Admiralty are respected everywhere. If the Township Justice and the United States Judge should issue process against the Cunard steamer *Persia* on the same day, the Justice would pronounce his decree in six days and sell the ship, and leave the slower judgment of the United States Court a barren remedy. In such a case this concurrent jurisdiction, it is submitted, would be found inconvenient, and foreign nations might complain that the admiralty learning of the village Justice of the Peace was not quite adequate to such high jurisdiction, whilst it led to conflicting judgment and intolerable uncertainty.

An agreement to transport a man or a horse over the ocean is a "maritime contract," and comes under the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction; and it matters not whether the ship on her voyage stops at Bermuda, Cape Horn or Panama. The principle is the same whether the passenger goes from Liverpool to San Francisco on the *Persia*, or from New-York to San Francisco on the *Moses Taylor*. On this point see the schooner *Tilton*, (5 Mason, 465,) Plummer *vs.* Webb, (4 Mason 380;) Drinkwater *vs.* The brig *Spartan*, (Ware's Rep., 491.) A number of other cases are also cited.

The Constitution has vested "the judicial power of the United States in one Supreme Court, and such interior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish," and extends the judicial power "to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction." This exclusive jurisdiction has for seventy years been the settled law, and has been repeatedly affirmed by the Courts, Marshall C. J. Slocum *vs.* Maybem, (2 Wheat. 9,) and Story J., Gelson *vs.* Hoy:, (3 Wheat. 246,) Martin *vs.* Hunter, (1 Wheat. 337.)

The defendant in error contends that this is not a case of admiralty or maritime jurisdiction, because the contract is an entirety, to carry from New-York to San Francisco, requiring two steamers and railway. Carriage *by land* is a substantial part of the voyage; and it is of no consequence whether the land transit between the two oceans be long or short. If this contract is of admiralty cognizance, so would be an agreement for the transportation of passengers from Liverpool to San Francisco, *via* New-York, Chicago and Salt Lake. And Mr. Justice Nelson has said in the Pacific, (1 Blatch. 585,) that a contract must be *wholly* of admiralty cognizance, or else it is not at all within it.

The grant of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction in the Constitution is not exclusive in its terms; it is not prohibited to the State Courts, and if intended to be exclusive, such intention must be found in some repugnancy or incompatibility in the exercise of like powers by the State tribunals. If not intended to be exclusive, Congress must make it so, if the result would be to divest the State Courts of any part of their primitive jurisdiction.

This proceeding in the State Courts falls within the exception contained in the Judiciary Act of 1789, saving to suitors a common law remedy in all cases where the common law is competent to give it. The judiciary act has generally been understood as reserving to the States all the concurrent cognizance of admiralty and maritime cases, theretofore exercised by the courts of common law. (Cashmere *vs.* Drevoly, 2 Sand., Sup. C. R., N. Y., 379; Percival *vs.* Hickey, 18 Johns, 291; Blake *vs.* Patton, 15 Maine, 178.)

Wm. M. Evarts and Edwards Pierrepont for plaintiff in error; W. W. Cope for defendant in error.

United States Commissioners' Office.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

Michael Shery was brought before the Commissioner yesterday, charged with illegally removing two barrels of whisky from a store in Thirtieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, said store having been previously seized and held by a Collector of Internal Revenue. It appeared that a medical gentleman saw the accused and two others put the two barrels on the wagon, and try to put on a third one; that when asked by the policeman who made the arrest, his story was very unsatisfactory. The case was adjourned till Friday.

Julius Calkins, master of the ship *Energy*, was brought up before the Commissioner, charged with the cruel and unusual punishment of Edward Dwyer, a sailor on board the ship, on Christmas Day, when the ship was on the passage between Liverpool and this port. The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

The Injunction Against the Directors of the Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 7.

Before Judge Brady.

The motion for a dissolution of the injunction obtained by W. T. Livingston against the Directors of the above Company, restraining them from removing him from his position as agent of the Company, came on for argument this morning. S. P. Nash, for the Directors, read affidavits setting forth that the conduct of the affairs of the Company by their agent was prejudicial to the interests of the stockholders, a majority of whom it was claimed desired his removal. As to Livingston's claim against the Company, the Directors were willing to increase the mortgage he already held on the property of the Company to the full extent of his demand, to give him a new specific mortgage for $250,000—the amount of his claim—payable on the settlement of his accounts with the Company. Ex-Judge Hilton, for the agent, declined to accept this offer, and claimed that it was the distinct understanding at the time of the formation of the Company that Livingston should be its agent as long as he desired or as long as he satisfactorily performed his duties; that with this understanding he advanced a large sum of money in the enterprise, and he claimed that his conduct as agent had been always for the best interests of the Company, and that the losses sustained were owing to the Directors persisting in running the line to Norfolk and Richmond against his advice and protest. He also claimed that the holders of a majority of the shares of the Company were entirely satisfied with his conduct of its affairs, and had signed a request to the Directors to continue him in the position of agent. The offer on the part of the Directors to give him a mortgage to secure his claim was but a mockery. They could stave off a settlement of his accounts as long as they pleased, and meantime he would be kept out of the use of his money, as no money could be raised in the market on such a mortgage. Besides, such a disposition of the affair would evade the original consideration which induced him to enter into the Company and invest his money in it, and would enable the Directors to manage the affairs of the Company in their own way greatly to the prejudice of his interest therein, and to the interests of the other stockholders whom he represents.

Owing to the engagements of Judge BRADY at the General Term of the Court, the further argument in the case was postponed to Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.—JAN. 7.

Before Judge McCunn.

The panel of Jurors was called in this Court and those not answering to their names were fined $25 each for every day they failed to attend. An order was entered that the County Clerk draw an extra panel of 104 jurors to attend in Part I., on and after Monday next.

No cause being ready for trial the Court adjourned to Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

In Part II., before Judge JONES, the case of John M. Taylor against Ketchum & Son, brokers, for damages for selling stock of plaintiff without sufficient notice, was commenced. This is the same case that was tried last term when the Jury failed to agree upon a verdict.

Ex-Judge Pierrepont for plaintiff; Stanton & Langley for defendants.

The Liquor Cases—New Points to be Argued.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 7.

Before Daly, C. J., and Brady and Cardozo, J. J.

Three hundred and sixty liquor cases, decided by the Court of Appeals, were submitted on the papers this morning, and decisions will be entered vacating the order granting the injunctions in accordance with the opinion of the higher Court.

In two or three cases, in which John Graham appears as counsel, it was claimed that points were involved, not embraced in the decision of the Court of Appeals affirming the constitutionality of the law, and the Court granted a hearing on these points, to take place at the opening of the Court to-morrow morning.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—JAN. 7.

By Justice Ingraham.

James McNeales *vs.* John O'Brien; motion denied, plaintiff's costs to abide the event. Ferdinand Greenwald, et al. *vs.* Reuben Goldschmidt, et al; motion denied, with leave to renew on payment of costs. Hancox, et al. *vs.* Drew; motion denied with leave to renew on other papers. Abijah P. Everett, et al. *vs.* Cornelius R. Garrison, et al.; defendants may amend the answer, &c., on payment of costs of circuit and of this motion. Anthony Partington *vs.* Robert C. Partington, et al.; motion denied; costs to abide the event. Henry Briel *vs.* Emiline H. Briel; counsel fee of $100 ordered. In the matter of the assessment for a sewer in Seventy-third-street, between Third and Fourth avenues; memoranda for counsel. In the matter of the assessment for curb, gutter, &c., in Third-avenue from Sixty-first-street to Eighty-sixth street; motion for a mandamus granted. Theodore H. Conkling, et al. *vs.* Robert Bloomer et al.; motion denied. Jennie B. Hilton et al. *vs.* George W. Niles et al.—As there is an appeal to the General Term as to a Receiver, and the cause will probably be reached at the next Special Term, the stay may stand, &c. If the action be not disposed of before that time the plaintiffs must move for a continuance of it, or it will be dissolved.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM—JAN. 7.

By Judges Daly, Brady and Cardozo.

The following decisions in this Court were rendered to-day: Kohler *vs.* Pettit; judgment affirmed. Short *vs.* Knapp; judgment affirmed. Dowling *vs.* McKinley; judgment affirmed. Cronin *vs.* Bouton; judgment affirmed. Dunn *vs.* Devlin; judgment affirmed. Berwick *vs.* Lensenberry; judgment affirmed. Broadway and Seventh-avenue Railroad *vs.* Hudson River Railroad; order affirmed. Mason *vs.* Altenhain; order affirmed. Cutter *vs.* Robertson; judgment affirmed. Culver *vs.* Mahony; order reversed, (Judge CARDOZO dissenting.) Coggy *vs.* Creaden; judgment reversed. Vanderpool *vs.* Smith et al.; judgment affirmed. Donovan *vs.* The Central Express Co.; judgment reversed. Aaron *vs.* The Second-avenue Railroad Co.; judgment affirmed. Berdell *vs.* Tweed et al.; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event. Bassford *vs.* Leman; order affirmed with costs. Roberts *vs.* Shepard; judgment affirmed. Earle *vs.* Cadmus; judgment affirmed. Solomon *vs.* The Philadelphia and New-York Express Steamboat Company; judgment affirmed. Cushman *vs.* Heydecker; judgment affirmed. Browning *vs.* Long Island Railroad Company; judgment affirmed. Frierich *vs.* Harnden Express Company; judgment reversed. Smith *vs.* Friel; judgment reversed. Eagle *vs.* Swazes; judgment affirmed. Feldheim *vs.* Baker; judgment reversed. Pearl *vs.* Rohitchek; order appealed from affirmed. Hill *vs.* Read; judgment reversed. Johnstone *vs.* West; judgment modified as stated in opinion; order to be settled. Gardner *vs.* Lay; order appealed from reversed. Romer *vs.* Voikainer; judgment affirmed. Salter *vs.* Parkhurst; judgment reversed, new trial ordered, costs to abide event.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JAN. 7.

By Chief-Justice Robertson.

Addison C. Fletcher *vs.* Luther C. Tibbitts; motion granted and Receiver appointed. George, the Count Johannes, *vs.* Stephen R. Fisk; motion denied with $7 costs. David Eiston *vs.* Andrew Schilling et al.; judgment dismissing the complaint with costs.

By Justice Monell.

James Pearsall *vs.* Solomon Start et al.; judgment dissolving the partnership between plaintiff and defendant, Start; complaint dismissed as to the other defendants, with costs. Charles G. Patterson *vs.* Martin S. Townsend; motion granted on payment of defendant's costs. Joanna B. Gilman *vs.* George F. Gilman; motion granted with $10 costs. John Armstrong *vs.* Aaron J. Stevens; motion granted.

By Justice Jones.

The Chemical Bank *vs.* Thomas J. Barr; motion denied with $10 costs.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Judge Russel.

The January term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, with a very heavy calendar. The following-named gentlemen were impanneled as a Grand Jury for the term:

James G. King, Foreman,	Christian Delevan,
Adam Weber,	Samuel Hassell,
Spencer Kerby,	James H. Turnure,
Carlos Marti,	Eugene Lentilhon,
Charles A. Bulkley,	Samuel Constant,
John H. James,	George R. Lockwood,
Richard P. Dana,	George Smith,
Geo. King Sistare,	James Vanbenschoten.
Joseph Beaseley,	William Douglass,
Martin L. Bryant,	Abram J. Hardenburgh,
Ezra Bliss,	William Outhout.

The Judge, after charging the Grand Jury on the points to which the attention of grand jurors is usually called, reminded them that they had a very heavy criminal calendar to encounter, comprehending some three hundred cases. He told them that as the Court of Appeals had decided in favor of the Constitutionality of the Excise Law, it would be their duty to pass upon all cases sent to them from the District-Attorney. They had the right to originate complaints, but that right should never be exercised except in certain cases. They should remember that persons accused of offences when taken before the Police Magistrates had opportunities furnished them of defending themselves in such manner as they had no chance of doing before a Grand Jury. Another of the class of cases which they might originate was in relation to parties flying from justice; still another class was that in which parties aimed at eluding justice by the statute of limitation, and another in cases where the public at large were interested. He next called their attention to the nuisance which existed in the Second-avenue, consisting of Belgian paving-stones built up along the edges of the sidewalks on both sides of the avenue in such a manner as to prevent the removal of the snow and ice, and causing great danger to life and limb. No effort had been made by the contractor, whoever he was, to abate the nuisance. They could ascertain who the contractor was by sending over to the Croton Department, and it would be their duty to make such presentment as the case deserved.

The Grand Jury then retired for deliberation.

Before Recorder Hackett.

Several prisoners, who had been convicted at the last term and remanded for sentence, were then brought before the Recorder for sentence:

Terrence Keevor, for grand larceny, State Prison for five years.

James Dolan *alias* Fatty Davis, for picking pockets, State Prison for five years. The friends of Fatty Davis were very much dissatisfied with the result of his case, and are now engaged in an effort to have him pardoned. They hold that he is innocent of this particular charge. When he was being sentenced he admitted to the Recorder, in open Court, that he knew he was one of the most expert pickpockets in this City, and that he had pursued that calling long and successfully, but claimed to have been in Boston at the time when he was charged with having committed the crime for which the Jury convicted him.

James Drew, for an attempt at grand larceny, State Prison for two years and six months.

Before Judge Russel.

Samuel K. Hoggett, an old Williamsburgh gambler and rum-seller, was convicted at the last November term of an attempt at burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

A BURGLAR CAUGHT.

Joseph Murphy, pleaded guilty of burglary in the third degree. On the night of the 28th of November last he broke into the liquor-store No. 78 Third-avenue, and stole from a wardrobe therein clothing of the value of $300. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

ANOTHER PICKPOCKET DISPOSED OF.

Edward Bynner pleaded guilty to grand larceny, having stolen from the vest pocket of Richard Hecksher, of No. 21 East Sixteenth-street, on the 12th of December last, while riding on a Broadway Railroad car, a double-cased gold watch of the value of $200. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months.

THANKS TO AN OPEN WINDOW.

George Adams, indicted for burglary in the second degree and an attempt at grand larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt at petit larceny. It appeared that he went in through an open window to the dwelling of John Ferrie, No. 116 William-street, on the afternoon of the 21st of November last, and was caught. The window having been open when he went in, his plea was accepted, and he was sentenced to the Penitentiary for three months.

A PARTNER IN GUILT.

James McGinnis, indicted with three others for burglary in the third degree, having on the evening of the 9th of December, broke into the store of Henry McGrath, No. 1,221 Broadway, and stolen therefrom cloth and wearing apparel to the value of $365, pleaded guilty and was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

THE FORGED LETTER.

The forged letter which was produced last term in the case of Frederick Winslow, a pickpocket who was sent to the State Prison, having the name of A. Oakey Hall, District-Attorney, signed to it, will probably form matter for the consideration of the Grand Jury this term. It is known that some of the persons in attendance upon the Court were deeply interested in the conduct of the case at the time, and worked anxiously to have it laid over, the forged letter having failed in the object for which it was used.

Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appeared for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People *vs.* Wm. Quinn—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Humphrey Murray—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* James P. Donnelly and Wm. Warring—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Thomas Woods and Peter Woods—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Dani.l Murphy—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Alexander Lindsey and James May—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* John Kremer—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Johanna Butcher and Delia Gough—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Benjamin Cregan, Thomas Eagan and James McGovern—Grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Theodore Kohn—False pretences.
The People *vs.* Edward Cassidy—Forgery.
The People *vs.* Michael Morrow—Burglary.
The People *vs.* Michael Brophy and James McGinnis—Burglary.
The People *vs.* Edward Kennedy and Irving Byron—Burglary.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Jan. 7, 1867.

50,000	U. S. 6s, '81....C.	108⅝	150	U. S. Ex. Co.	70
1,000	do	108⅝	600	Butler Coal	19¼
130,000	US.6s,5-20s,C.'62	108	200	So. Amer. Nav. & Marine R.	114½
10,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'64	106	150	do	114⅜
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	106⅝	250	do ....2d call	114½
5,500	do	106⅝	50	do	114½
100,000	US.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New issue	104	15	Pac. Mail S. S. Co.	171
104,000	do	104⅛	100	do	170
100,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	105	150	do	170½
			50	do c	170
202,000	do ....2d Ser.	104½	1100	Erie R.	67⅝
500	do ....3d Ser.	105	500	do	67¼
1,500	N. Y. St. 7s, '70.	102½	700	do b30	67⅜
13,000	Tenn. St. 6s..x-c	67½	500	do s3	67
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new	67½	200	Erie R. Pr. ....x-d	71½
12,000	Missouri 6s	95½	200	N. Y. Cen.	112¼
15,000	do	95¾	100	do	112
50,000	do	95½	500	do	111⅞
10,000	do	96	500	do c	111¾
30,000	do ....2d call	96	400	do b3	111⅞
5,000	R. I. State 6s	98½	100	do b10	111⅞
4,000	N. Car. 6s, N.	56½	100	do s3	111⅞
1,000	Conn. State 6s	98½	200	Hud. R. R.	132
1,000	Virginia 6s	59½	200	Reading R.	105⅝
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer.	28½	900	do	105⅜
5,000	Erie 1st M.	101	400	M. S. & N. I. R.	82⅝
1,000	C., Bur. & Q. 8s.	111½	100	do b10	82⅜
2,000	Mich. So.S.F.Bs.	95½	200	do b10	82⅜
5,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	88½	100	Panama R.	260
2,000	Gt.W.R. 2d M.	71	200	Ill. Cen. R.	121¼
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st.	86½	100	do	121½
1,000	C. & R. I. & P. 7s	92	200	Cleve. & Pitts.	89⅞
5	Bk. of Commerce.	114	600	do	90
100	Continental Bank	100	300	do	90½
100	Bruns. C. L. Co.	8⅝	1400	Chic. & N. W.	46
200	do	9	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr. c	82½
100	Canton Co.	49	300	do b3	82½
100	Cum. Coal P.	40	120	Clev. & Tol.	126
600	Amer. Coal	65	500	do	126⅞
220	West. U. Tel.	46	200	Chic. & R. I.	103⅞
500	do	46⅛	200	do	103¾
10	West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	96	100	do	104
			25	Ind. & Cin.	87
600	Mar. Min. Co.	14	300	Tol., W. & W.	45⅜
100	Mar. Min. Pref.	32½	200	do	45¼
300	do ....2d call	32⅜	100	Chic., B. & Q.	132
100	Cary Improvement	11	300	P., F. W. & C.	104⅝
500	Union Nav. Co.	108¼	500	do	104½
10	Adams Ex. Co.	69	100	do b30	105
50	Chic. & Alt.	110¼	5	Stonington R.	98

FIRST BOARD—CONTINUED.

5,000	U. S. 5s, '74....R.	102½	50	Erie Railroad	67⅝
50,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'62	107⅞	200	do s30	67⅛
4,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	104⅛	200	Chic. & N. W.	46
			10	Chic. & N. W. P.	82
15,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. Sec. Ser.	104⅞	100	do s7	82
			200	do s10	82
10,000	U.S.5s.10-40s, C.	100	100	Chic. & R. I.	103⅞
50	Erie R. Pr.	77½	100	do	103¾

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

5,000	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	107⅝	200	Pac. Mail S. Co.	169
4,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65 New Issue	104⅛	100	do s10	168½
			400	N. Y. Central	111⅜
5,000	do	104⅛	50	do	111¼
1,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...R.	100	100	do	111⅜
5,000	U.S.5s,10-40s...C.	100	200	do	111½
2,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s, Sec. Ser.	104⅝	100	do	110⅞
			300	do	111
4,000	Tenn. 6s, ...x-c	67	1000	do ....2d call	111
5,000	Tenn. 6s, N.	65½	200	Erie Railroad	67
1,000	do	64⅞	200	do s30	67⅛
35,000	Missouri 6s	95⅜	100	do	67
10,000	N. Car. 6s ....x-c	56	300	Hud. R. R.	132
10,000	O. & M. C.	28	1000	Reading R.	104⅞
20,000	Mariposa 1st M.	41½	200	M. S. & N. I.	81½
200	West. U. Tel.	45⅛	50	Panama R.	260
300	do	45⅛	100	Ill. Cen. R.	121
100	Quick. Min. Co.	44½	100	do ....2d call	121
600	Mar. Min. Co.	14	100	Chi. & N. W.	46
100	Adams Ex. Co.	69½	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	82½
200	At. M. S. S. Co.	107	25	Chic. & R. I.	103⅞
200	do	106⅞	190	do	103½
100	P., F. W. & C. b30	104⅞			

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	Butler Coal	19	400	Clev. & Pitts R.	90⅞
600	Mar. Min.	13⅞	200	do b10	90⅞
200	Union Nav. Co.	108⅛	1200	do	90⅞
200	do b3	108⅛	200	do b3	90⅞
400	do	108⅝	400	do b3	90⅝
100	West. U Tel.	46⅛	700	do b5	90⅝
200	do s10	46⅛	400	do	90⅝
500	N. Y. Cen.	112⅛	1100	do	90⅞
100	do b3	112⅛	1000	do	90⅞
100	do s3	112⅛	200	Clev. & Tol. R.	126
100	do	112⅛	100	Chi. & R. I. & P. s10	103¾
300	Erie R. s3	67⅛	300	do	104⅛
300	do c	67⅛	600	do	104
100	do c	67⅛	1500	Chi. & N. W.	46⅛
200	do	67⅛	100	do b3	46
500	Reading R s30	105⅝	500	do c	46
500	do s30	105	100	Chi. & N. W. P. c	82⅝
200	Mich. S. & N. I.	82⅝	700	do	82⅝
200	do	82⅝	800	do c	82⅞
800	do b3	82⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C. ....x-d	104
300	do s3	82⅝	100	Mil. & St. P.	47
200	do b10	82⅝	100	Wilksbarre Coal	59
100	do b5	82⅝			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

200	Wilkesbarre Coal	59	200	Butler Coal	19¼
200	Mariposa Pr.	32½	100	Ill. Cen. R.	121
200	Pacific M. S. s12m	168	400	Clev. & Pitts.	90⅛
400	Union Nav. Co.	108⅛	200	do c	90
400	do	108⅛	200	do	90
100	do s30	107⅞	200	do c	89⅞
300	At. Mail St. C. b10	108	100	Cleve. & Tol	126⅛
300	West. U. Tel.	45⅞	300	Ch., R. I. & P. s3	104
400	do s3	45⅞	500	do b10	104⅛
200	do s3	45⅞	800	Tol., W. & W.	46⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. s3	111⅞	1200	do	46⅛
400	do c	111⅞	400	do b3	46⅛
200	Erie R	67⅛	400	do s3	46⅛
1200	do b3	67⅛	200	Chi. & N. W. Pr. c	82⅝
200	do s3	67⅛	400	do s3	82⅝
100	Tol., W. & W	45¼	400	do	82⅝
100	do	45¼	500	do	82⅝
100	do b3	45¼	200	do b3	82⅝
300	M. S. & N. I. c	82⅝	100	P., F. W. & C. ....x-d	104⅛
200	do	82⅝	200	do s3	104⅛
200	do b10	82⅝	1300	do s30	104⅛
200	do	82⅝	100	Maryland An. Coal	7

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

100	Butler Coal Co.	19¾	400	Clev. & Pitts	89¾
100	Mar. Pref b3	32	200	do	89⅝
400	Union Nav. Co.	108⅛	100	do s5	89⅝
200	West. U. Tel.	45⅞	400	Chi. & N. W	46⅛
100	do b3	45⅞	100	do b5	46⅛
200	N. Y. Cen. s3	111	300	do b3	45¾
200	Erie Railroad s3	66⅞	300	do	46⅛
800	do	66⅞	400	C. & N. W. Pr.	82⅝
300	do s3	66⅞	200	do s3	82⅝
25	Reading R.	104⅝	100	P., Ft. W. & C. ....x-d	104
400	do	104⅝	200	do	103⅞
100	M. So. & N. I.	81⅝	100	do s10	103⅞
200	do	81⅝	200	do	103⅞
100	do b5	81⅝	100	Maryland An. Coal	7¾

MONDAY, Jan. 7—P. M.

The weekly averages of the associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Jan. 5, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,502,301
Decrease in Specie	390,330
Increase in other Legal-Tenders	2,025,434
Increase in Deposits	1,722,274
Increase in Circulation	98,253

	Jan. 6, 1866.	Jan. 7, 1867.	Dec. 29, 1866.
National Cap'l..	$71,807,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital..	8,878,500	9,262,500	9,262,500
Total Capital..	$80,686,200	$83,270,200	$83,270,200
Loans	233,185,059	257,852,460	259,354,761
Gold and Gold Notes	15,778,471	12,794,892	13,185,222
Other L. Tend'r	71,617,487	65,026,121	63,000,687
Deposits	195,48[illegible],254	202,533,564	200,811,290
Circulation	18,5[illegible]8,428	32,762,779	32,664,526
In Sub-Tres'y..	67,988,957	102,613,658	97,352,205

The National Bank circulation reported through the Clearing-house is as follows:

New-York	$769,411	Metropolitan	$2,203,649
Merchants'	764,060	Citizens'	140,168
Mechanics'	564,596	Market	550,214
Union	462,966	St. Nicholas	755,554
Phœnix	292,470	Shoe & Leather	920,539
Tradesmen's	748,420	Continental	550,214
Mer. Exchange	453,735	Commonwealth	230,927
Gallatin	497,458	Marine	265,000
Butchers & D.	246,923	Atlantic	98,711
Mechanics & T.	175,000	Importers'	504,753
Leather	190,857	Park	1,000,000
Seventh Ward	177,585	M. Association	307,212
State	55,000	Grocers'	83,300
Am. Exchange	987,525	East River	283,500
Commerce	5,853,995	Fourth	2,925,753
Broadway	900,000	Central	1,645,071
Ocean	800,000	Second	270,000
Mercantile	482,215	Ninth	924,830
Pacific	133,674	First	448,271
Republic	856,316	Third	795,296
Chatham	129,188	N. Y. Exchange	269,247
N. America	389,939	Tenth	911,200
Hanover	292,031	Croton	180,000
Irving	193,912		

Total 47 National Banks	$32,627,433
Total 14 other National and Local Banks	135,346
Total on Clearing-house report, Jan. 5	$32,762,779
On previous report, Dec. 29	32,664,526
Increase in circulation	$98,253

The Legal-tender Notes in Bank have increased over two millions since Monday. The Deposits have also gone up nearly as much. The Loans and Discounts are a million and a half lower than on the previous statement. The new week opens on a steady 7 ℘ cent. market for Money. There was a good inquiry from Brokers in the forenoon, and no marked ease of supply until after 2 o'clock, when lenders met the demand with more freedom.

In the Gold Room there was a further advance in the morning to 135⅛@¼ ℘ cent., but the sales subsequently returned to 134⅞@134⅝@134 ℘ cent. Exchange on London is unsettled for the day by this additional rise in Gold, and the leading drawers were asking 109⅞ ℘ cent. The New-Orleans mails this morning brought forward only a moderate amount of Exchange.

In the afternoon the Gold Room fell to 134@133⅞ ℘ cent.; the market showing more weakness than at any time since the flurry of Thursday, on the "Impeachment" rumor from Washington.

The Public Funds continue in free demand. The 5-20s of 1862 are constantly influenced by the price of Gold and the Cable advices from the other side. They are not in large supply in this market, and in the forenoon, while Gold was above 135 ℘ cent., as much as 108⅛@¼ ℘ cent. was paid. Later in the day sales were made at 108@107⅞ ℘ cent., as against 107⅞@107¾ on Saturday. The other Gold bearing stocks are firm on the Domestic demand, and a large business was done in the Consolidated 5-20s at 104⅛@104¼, ex-January Coupon. The 5 ℘ cents 10-40s were in request at par.

The Bonds of the State of Tennessee declined this afternoon on a report that the funds to the credit of the State in the Bank of the Republic had been exhausted before all the First of January coupons were paid. This difficulty may involve the necessity of sending the remainder of the coupons to Nashville for settlement, or else some short delay in awaiting funds at New-York. The probability is that some of the Railway Companies are behind hand in making good their quotas of January interest.

The Railway market opened with a partial show of business in the Stock Exchange this morning, and at the 10 o'clock Open Board of Brokers the demand was quite strong and a good firmness was done. But after this the market rather dragged up to 2:30 P. M., when, at the Second Regular Board, prices gave way 1 ℘ cent on New-York Central; ½@¾ on Erie, and ¼@½ on the Western Roads. On the Miscellaneous list, Pacific Mail recovered to 170½ in the forenoon, but subsequently sold at 169.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the following quotations were made as compared with Saturday afternoon; the general market somewhat bearish on the Railways, steady on the Public Funds, and weaker on Gold.

	Sat.	Mon.		Sat.	Mon.
U. S. 10-40s	100	100	Northwest	45¾	45⅝
U. S. 5-20s	107⅞	107⅞	N. West Pref.	82⅝	82⅝
U. S. 7.30s	105	105	Rock Island	104	103⅞
N. Y. Central	112⅛	111⅛	Fort Wayne	105	104
Erie	67⅝	67	Cumb'land Coal	91	89
Hudson	131	132	Quicksilver	45	44½
Reading	105⅞	105	W. U. Telegraph	46¼	45⅞
Mich. Southern	82⅝	81⅝	Mariposa Pref.	32⅛	31½
Illinois Central	122	121	Ohio Certificates	28½	28
Pittsburgh	90	89⅞	American Gold	134½	133⅞
Tennessee 6s	67½	65	Bills on London	109½	109⅝

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	115	Shoe and Leather	112
Phenix	106	Corn Exchange	120
Tradesmen's	140	Continental	100
Commerce	114	Impt'rs. & Traders	112
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	N.Y. Nation'l Ex. B'k	100
Ocean	100	Central National	111½
American Exchange	113	Fourth National	105
Bank of N. America	107	Oriental Bank	135
Hanover	107	City Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	93½	Del. L. & W. 1st M.	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s. '76	105	Del. L. & W. 2d M.	100
Erie 1st mort. 1876	101	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92
Erie 7s, 3d mort. 1883	99⅜	Tol. & W. 2d M.	75⅜
Erie 7s, 4th mort. 1880	92½	Gt. Western 2d M., '93	70
Hud. R. 7s. 1st M. 1869	108	Gal. & Chi. ext	98
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. s.f. '85	102	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	98
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72	101	Chic. & R. I., 1st mort.	101½
Mich. Cen. 8s, ct. '69-'72	107	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund	99⅜
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s '82	111	N. J. Central 1st M.	100
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ct.	111½	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	95
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	84
N. Ind. Goshen L. 1868	95	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	90⅜
Mich. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	95½	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	106	Chi. & A. 1st mort	98
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	99	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	82
Alton & T. H. 1st M. pt.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	86½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	75	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	80
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	86	Marietta & Cin. 1st M.	85
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	90	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	88½	Joliet & Chic. 1st M.	95
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	84	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	94
Lack. & West'n Bds.	96		

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BROOKLYN CITY LOANS.
These include Park, Water and other Improvements
Six and Seven per Cent. Bonds. For sale by
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Wall and Nassau sts.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 7, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 7 bbls. Ashes, 5,650 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. and 561 bags Corn Meal, 1,950 bushels Oats, 950 bushels Corn, 430 pkgs. Pork, 103 pkgs. Cut Meats, 179 pkgs. Lard, 68 tcs. and bbls. Beef, and 52 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in moderate demand at $8 25@$8 50 for Pots, and $10@$10 25 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been in request and steady. We quote Java at 24½c.@25½c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@20c.; Maracaibo, 17c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18½c.; Rio, 15c.@18c.; St. Domingo, 16c.@16½c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active at less buoyant prices. Middlings, 35c.@37c., chiefly within our range, ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last, 2,300 bales, against receipts of 1,527 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts last week	20,957
Receipts preceding week	21,486
Receipts in December, 1866	92,544
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	284,920
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports in December, 1866	37,218
Exports since Sept. 1	118,326
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	165,000
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	745,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	281,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	540,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—An active demand prevails for State and Western Flour at a further improvement of 10c.@20c. ℘ bbl. Sales since our last have been 19,400 bbls., including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $9 75@$11 15; common to fair Extra State, fresh inspection, at $11 15@$11 90; fair to choice do. do. at $12@$12 90; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11 90@$12 90 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$9 75	@11 15
Extra State	11 15	@12 90
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	10 45	@15 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 90	@12 90
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 90	@16 00
Extra Genesee	12 90	@16 25
Common to choice extra Missouri	14 25	@18 00

Southern Flour is in request at advancing prices. Sales since our last 700 bbls., in lots, at $11 90@$14 20 for poor to good, and $14 25@$17 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is doing better; 370 bbls. Extra sold at $14@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in fair demand, including Superfine at $6 75@$8 15 ℘ bbl.; sales 750 bbls. Corn Meal is in moderate request at $4 95@$5 15 for Western, $5 10@$5 25 for Jersey, $5 35@$5 45 for Brandywine, and $5 40 for Caloric, ℘ bbl.; sales 400 bbls. Buckwheat Flour is quiet at $3 25@$3 75 ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in moderate request, and desirable lots have been quoted decidedly firmer, on a light supply. Sales since our last, 27,400 bushels, including White Winter on private terms; No. 1 Chicago Spring, (a small lot) at $2 28; No. 2 Chicago Spring and Milwaukee Club at $2 38@$2 43, and a small lot of choice at $2 45; and amber State at $3 25 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in more demand and has advanced about 2c. ℘ bushel, closing buoyantly. Sales since our last 84,000 bushels, at $1 20@$1 21½, closing at $1 21@$1 21½ for mixed Western in store, and $1 21@$1 22 for do. afloat, and $1 12@$1 18 for new old White and Yellow Jersey and Southern, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in request and held firmly. Sales 21,000 bush. at $1 08 for Canada, in bond, $1 30 for do., free; $1 28 for State, and $1 23@$1 25 for Western, ℘ bushel. Barley has been in fair request at full prices. Sales since our last 31,000 bushels, at 98c. for Canada West, in bond; $1 08 for State two-rowed, and on private terms for Western ℘ bushel. Nothing new in Malt. Oats have been in brisk demand at higher and rising prices. We quote Chicago, Milwaukee and Cleveland at 66c.@70c.; Canada at 68c., and State at 70c.@71c., ℘ bushel; sales 56,000 bushels. Stock of grain in store: Wheat, 1,731,629 bushels; Corn, 2,882,307 bushels; Oats, 2,451,492 bushels; Barley, 1,650,850 bushels; Peas, 51,168 bushels.

HAY—North River bale continues in fair demand at $1 25@$1 35 for shipment, and $1 40@$1 70 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, $1@$1 50 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been in some request, including new at 35c.@65c.; old at 20c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, including Porto Rico at 50c.@65c.; English Island at 50c.@56c.; Cuba at 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@87½c., ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in rather more demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 66c.@68c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $5 25@$5 50; Resin at $4 25@$11 50 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2@$2 50; Pitch, $4 50@$4 75 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Continue in limited request and heavy, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 20; Bleached Whale at $1 20@$1 25; Crude Sperm at $2 55@$2 60; Unbleached do. at $2 85@$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 @$1 25; Red Oil at 70c.@90c.; Linseed Oil at $1 25@$1 30, for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Is in limited request at 19c.@19½c. for Crude; 28c.@32c. for ordinary to prime White Refined, in bond, and 40c.@45c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand at rather drooping rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,150 bbls., in lots, at $20 50@$21 for new City and Western Mess, closing at $21 for new Western Mess; $19 12½@$19 25, cash and regular way, for one year old Mess, closing at $19 25; $16 75@$17 25 for Prime, and $19 75@$20 50 for Prime Mess ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 2,750 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including sellers' and buyers' options, January, February and March, at $21@$21 50, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats continue in moderate request: sales 165 pkgs., at 9c.@10c. for Shoulders, and 10½c.@12½c. for Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon is quite nominal. Lard has been quiet at former prices. Sales since our last 580 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12½c. for old, and 12½c.@13c. for new, ℘ lb. Choice brands sell in a small way at ½c.@¼c. ℘ lb. higher. Beef is in demand and steady. We quote at $12@$18 for Plain Mess and $16 50@$21 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 600 bbls. Tierce Beef is in moderate demand at $30@$35 for India Mess and $27 50@$30 for Prime Mess, ℘ tierce; sales 120 tcs. Beef Hams continue in request at $28@$33 ℘ bbl.; sales 235 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in more demand, at 8½c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8½c., for Western, and 8½c.@9c. for City, ℘ lb. Butter is in request, at 30c.@42c. for State, and 45c.@50c. for Fancy do., and 15c.@32c. for poor to good Western, ℘ lb. Cheese continues in request at 8c.@18c. ℘ lb. We quote.

BUTTER.

Sussex, Orange and Chenango County Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	43	@45
Sussex, Orange and Chemung County Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	45	@50
New-York State Dairies—firkins, good to extra, ℘ lb.	39	@42
New-York State Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	36	@38
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—half-firkin tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—fresh firkins, extra, ℘ lb.	42	@45
New-York State Dairies—ordinary qualities, ℘ lb.	30	@33
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, good to extra, ℘ lb.	38	@40
New-York State Dairies—Welsh tubs, fair to good, ℘ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	34	@35
North Pennsylvania Dairies—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	25	@28
Western Reserve—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	22	@24
Western States—firkins, fair to good, ℘ lb.	22	@25
Western States—firkins, ordinary, ℘ lb.	18	@25
Western States—firkins, common	15	@17
Rolls, State, good to prime in cloths	20	@23
Rolls, Western, good to prime, in cloths	28	@30
Rolls, poor to good	25	@26

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	17½	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	15½	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	15	@16½
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	15	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb.	8	@14
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb.	14	@15

SUGARS—Have been quiet but steady. Sales since our last, 350 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 10½c.@11½c., and 130 boxes Havana at 10½c.@11½c., ℘ lb. Refined Sugars continue quiet at from 12½c.@15c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 35,000 lbs. at 9½c.@11½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 93,000 lbs., at 11c.@11½c., also 41,000 lbs. Grease, at 8c.@9½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Is dull and unsettled in price.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 600 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. ℘ lb.; 43,000 bushels Corn and Barley at 4d. ℘ bushel; and by steamer, 300 bxs. Bacon at 22s. 6d.@25s. ℘ ton. For Bremen, 8,000 bushels Rye at 6d., in ship's bags, ℘ bushel.

FIRST MORTGAGE
BONDS
OF THE
CENTRAL
Pacific R. R. Co.
OF CALIFORNIA.

Interest at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable Semi-Annually, on the First days of January and July.

Principal & Interest payable in U. S. Gold Coin in the City of New York.

Amount of Issue, $7,336,000.
In Coupon Bonds of $1,000 each.

The Bonds have Thirty Years to run, and are secured by a First Mortgage, constituting an absolute prior lien on that portion of the Road, Equipments, Franchises, and Entire Property of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, located in the State of California, and extending from Sacramento City to the California State Line, forming a part of the GREAT PACIFIC RAILROAD ROUTE, adopted and aided by the UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

FOR SALE AT
95 per cent. and accrued interest from January in Currency.
For further particulars, apply to
FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and dealers in United States and other desirable Securities, No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, RECOMMENDED Scotch Protestant, a situation as chambermaid in a private family; would do plain sewing or clear starching and fluting, if required; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 175 6th-av.; ring the outside bell.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A SITuation as seamstress; can do all kinds of fine shirt-making and embroidering; is willing to do chamber-work or wait on an invalid lady; best of City references. Call for three days at No 1 Milligan-place, 6th-av., near 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; one who perfectly understands French and English cooking, and all kinds of desserts; has lived in highly respectable families; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 30th-st., near 8th-av., first floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A respectable woman; is a first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches, baking bread and pastry; first-class City reference. Call at No. 106 St. Mark's-place, between 1st-av., and Avenue A, third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THOROUGHly competent infant's nurse; can take the entire charge from birth; can sew, if required; is a Protestant, and will be highly recommended. Apply to No. 400 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PLAIN cook, and is willing to do washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best reference of three years from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 214 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent persons; one as first-class waitress, the other as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 142 West 35th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Prefer to live together; best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or would do chamberwork and take care of one or two growing children; good City reference. Call at No. 163 West 30th-st., in the rear, near 8th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER, work by the day or week, or would take work home; understands all kinds of machine work; best City references given. Call or address No. 127 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; no objection to do the coarse washing; wages not so much an object as a good home; good City reference from her last place. Call at 103 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Scotch woman as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; is a good bread and biscuit baker, and has the best of reference. Apply at No. 146 3d-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERmaid and plain seamstress by a competent young woman, with excellent City reference from her last employer. Call, or address B. M. HARRISON, No. 164 West 20th-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; she thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; the best of City reference can be given. Inquire, for two days, at No. 79 West 40th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse; can take the entire charge of a baby in a gentleman's family; would do light chamberwork. Can be seen at No. 150 7th-av. on Tuesday and Wednesday, 20th and 21st inst.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOman, a situation as first-class cook; perfectly understands her business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Agency, No. 128 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion to go out by the day to operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; understands all kinds of family sewing. Call or address No. 302 West 45th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT chambermaid. Apply at her present employer's, No. 144 5th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS ENGLISH COOK in a first-class family; is able to take entire charge of the kitchen and marketing if required; no objection to go into the country; best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 73 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl as first-class cook; she makes excellent bread and pastry and all kinds of desserts; can give the best of City reference—five years, if required. Can be seen at No. 232 47th-st., east of 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman with unexceptional City references, as chambermaid and seamstress; would have no objection to be waitress, having had many years' experience. Apply at No. 161 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, soups, meats and all kinds of desserts; would assist in the washing, if required; City reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL to do general housework, or would do chamberwork and plain sewing and embroidery; good reference. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as chambermaid and laundress; has best of references; also, one as cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 106 Sixth-av., three doors below 9th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO CAPABLE young German girls, separate or together; one is a good cook, washer and ironer; for country or City. Can be seen at No. 106 6th-av., below 9th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as first-class laundress; understands doing up ladies' fine muslins and French fluting. Call at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as chambermaid or seamstress in a private family; best of reference given. Call or address No. 40 East 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 112 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would take care of children; best City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 119 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL A SITUATION as laundress and assist with the chamberwork; can give the best of reference from her last place. Call at her present employer's, No. 18 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; IS AN excellent cook; one who thoroughly understands her business; can give good City reference. Call at No. 134 13th-st., in the rear, second floor, near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist with washing; best of City reference. Can be seen at 126 Clinton-place, two days, in the store.

WANTED—BY A TIDY, SMART YOUNG GIRL, a situation as waitress, or to take care of children, or do any kind of light housework. Apply at No. 137 East 40th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO WELL REcommended German girls, one as cook, the other as up-stairs maid. Call at No. 114 East Houston-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting; would take care of children also. Call at her last place, No. 123 East 46th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable woman as first-class cook or housekeeper; can furnish the best of reference. Apply at No. 116 East 22d-st. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble girl to do chamberwork or plain sewing, or would take care of children; best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 221 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as nurse in a private family; the best of City references. Call at 147 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a good family. Call at No. 377 East 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to attend in either a candy or confectionery; has had experience in both. Call at No. 424 West 32d-st.

A LADY JUST DISENGAGED WITH AN invalid, would like to get a similar situation to attend an invalid lady or gentleman; best reference given. Address Mrs. HARDY, Box No. 169 *Times* Office, for one week.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a first-class man, who thoroughly understands the care of horses and everything connected with them. Can be seen or addressed as M. C., at the private stable No. 37 East 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands his business; understands milking and taking care of cattle; would make himself generally useful; best country reference. Address J. D., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SMART, INtelligent young man, as assistant book-keeper, entry clerk or copyist; willing to work; satisfactory reference. Call or address ASSISTANT, No. 61 Chambers-st., Room No. 7, two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man; is a first-class servant; no objection to go in the country; has good reference. Address a note for HENRY, Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man; no objections to the country; best of City reference. Can be seen at J. H. Brown's, No. 22 East 11th st., near 3d-av., or address COACHMAN, Box No. 217 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who thoroughly understands his business; is willing to make himself useful; the best of reference given. Address P. K., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN A SITUAtion as coachman and gardener; understands his business thoroughly; has had many years' experience; best of City reference; country preferred. Address for two days C. B., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a single man who thoroughly understands his business; can give the very best of City references. Can be seen at his last employer's, No. 51 West 22d-st.; or address a note to P. M., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; best of reference from his last employer. Address D. H., No. 335 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN of long experience in this City; thoroughly understands the proper care of horses and carriage; the best of City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 206 *Times* Office; or can be seen at No. 118 West 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable Protestant man; perfectly understands his business; will be found obliging; can give first-class City references. Call on or address JAMES, No. 7 East 19th-st., private stable, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS coachman and groom. Can be seen until engaged at Trainor's saddlery-store No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor-place; or address T. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man; thoroughly understand his business; willing to make himself useful; best of City reference given. Address J. D., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; has 10 years' experience and recommends; is active and of obliging disposition. Inquire at 106 6th-av., between 8th and 9th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an Englishman; is competent and reliable; first-class City references. Apply to S. F., at Dunscombe's, saddler, No. 630 Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a young man, who understands his business; can be well recommended; is a Protestant. Address A. D. C., Box No. 213 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a first-class man, a Protestant. Address ROBERT, No. 26 East 19th-st., in the boot-store, one door from Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best reference given. Address THOMAS KILCOYNE, No. 8 West-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, with good City reference. Call or address COACHMAN, 119 East 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a man without any incumbrance; can give eight years' reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address M. G. J., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man who thoroughly understands his business; best of City reference. Call on or address H. D., No 330 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman or groom; best of City references given. Call or address No. 1,309 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; best of City reference. Inquire for two days at No. 26 East 19th-st.

$50 CASH WILL BE GIVEN TO ANY person who may procure a situation for a rapid penman and thorough accountant, with first-class reference, in an insurance office, or any business where the services of the above kind are required. Address A. G., Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—IN A RETAIL GENTLEMEN'S furnishing store, an American young man about 18 years of age; one who has some knowledge of the business. Address SHIRT STORE, Box No. 107 *Times* Office, giving name and address, with references as to honesty and ability.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., near 25th-st., situations for a large number of English, Protestants and other cooks, nurses, seamstresses, ladies maids, chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, houseworkers and young girls, for either City or country.

WATCHMAKER WANTED—AN AMERIcan preferred; one who is a first-class workman, with good references, may apply to GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GIRLS WITH GOOD RECOMMENDATIONS wanted at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.: excellent situations ready for cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, laundresses, seamstresses, house-workers, and for girls lately landed.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

WEEK OF PRAYER.—A SERIES OF prayer meetings, under the auspices of the Clerical Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held as follows:

TUESDAY, Jan. 8—3½ P. M., in the Church of the Mediator, Lexington-av., corner of 30th-st.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9—3½ P. M., in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of 42d-st.
THURSDAY, Jan. 10—3½ P. M., in the Anthon Memorial Church, 48th-st., east of 7th-av.
FRIDAY, Jan. 11—3½ P. M., at St. George's Chapel, East 16th-st. and 3d-av.
SATURDAY, Jan. 12—3½ P. M., at the Church of the Ascension, 5th-av., corner 10th-st.

All interested are invited to attend.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, Bedding, Parlor and Bedroom suites, Piano-fortes, &c., at BENDALL & SCOTT'S, corner of Canal and Hudson sts. Payment taken by week y or monthly payments if preferred.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Parisian Fancy Spectacle, CENDRILLON. Characters by Miss Eliza Newton, Mrs. W. Gomersal, Mrs. M. Wilkins, Miss S. Cole, Miss Alicia Mandeville, Miss S. A. Hinckley, Miss Annie Yeamans, Mrs. H. B.and, &c.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, "OURS." Characters by Messrs. Lester Wallack, John Gilbert, Charles Fisher, Miss Mary Gannon, Madeline Henriques, Fanny Morant, &c.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Edwin Booth as SIR CHARLES OVERREACH.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, HAMLET. Characters by Messrs. De Mondion, Stoddart, Ward, Barrow, Hind, Curran, Daly, &c., &c., and Misses Newton, Carson, &c., &c.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock. ZILLAH, A TALE OF WASHINGTON, and MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, LA LOGE D'OPERA and UNE FILLE TERRIBLE.

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE.
No. 514 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock, GRAND GERMAN OPERA. DER FREISCHUETZ.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2, and EVENING at 7½, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, Robert Stickney, Mlle. DeBerg and El Nino Eddie. THE NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS. Songs, Dances, Burlesques, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS.
No. 720 Broadway.
THIS EVENING—SCHMIDT WITH A Y. LUCREZIA BORGIA, IN $7030, &c., SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c. NEW-YEAR'S CALLS.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Corner Grand and Crosby sts.
THIS EVENING, GREAT MASONIC FAIR in aid of the Hall and Asylum Fund.

DODWORTH'S HALL.
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. MIRACULOUS ILLUSIONS.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have advices to Jan. 7 by Atlantic Telegraph.

It is said that France and England have come to an agreement not to meddle in the Eastern question unless Russia does.

The United States Consul in Candia refuses, it is reported, to recognize the Turkish blockade of that island.

Reports from Miramar represent that the health of the Princess Charlotte is improving.

The Spanish Government is said to be taking military precautions against a threatened outbreak.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Ramsay reported the House resolution authorizing the Adjutant-General of West Virginia to send through the mails, free of postage, medals voted by the Legislature of that State to discharged soldiers and their families. Passed, and goes to the President. Mr. Cattell introduced a joint resolution directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to collect and compare specimens of the cereal productions of the several States of the Union for the Paris Exposition, and forward them through the Government agent. The resolution was passed. Mr. Morrill introduced a bill to protect the rights of married women in the District of Columbia, which insures to women the control of all their real and personal property. A joint resolution was offered to secure a depth of 14 feet of water in the Lake Harbors. The President's Message vetoing the District Suffrage Bill was then received and followed by debate. The bill was finally passed over the veto by a vote of 29 to 10. It now goes to the House.

In the House, after the introduction of various bills, Mr. Loan, under the call for resolutions, introduced one in favor of the impeachment of the President. The resolution caused much exitement, but was referred to the Reconstruction Committee by decision of the Speaker. Mr. Kelso next introduced a similar resolution, which, as the morning hour had expired, went over until next Monday. Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, on a question of privilege, introduced an Impeachment Resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 107 to 39. The Senate Bill suspending payment to loyal owners of colored volunteers was passed, yeas 106, nays 27.

GENERAL NEWS.

A case of much importance is now before the United States Supreme Court, arising out of a steerage passage from New-York to San Francisco, taking the steamship *Moses Taylor* from Panama. The *Moses Taylor* was proceeded against in the State Courts of California on an alleged failure of contract on the part of the vessel and Marshall O. Roberts, to furnish the steerage passengers with suitable food and accommodations. The judgment was against the vessel, and the question is whether the contract is one giving the State Courts jurisdiction as against the other. There are fifty-five similar cases to be disposed of by the final decision in this.

Two Receivers have been appointed for the Central City Bank, at Syracuse. On Monday, on motion of Hon. Le Roy Morgan, a stockholder, L. Harris Hiscock was appointed by the Superintendent of the Banking Department; and on the afternoon of the same day, on motion of George Barnes, also a stockholder, Hon. C. B. Sedgwick was appointed by Judge Foster, in Chambers.

LOCAL NEWS.

Very little business was transacted yesterday in the Civil Courts, beyond calling the lists of jurors, hearing excuses from jurors, and motions made by counsel to set down causes for particular days. Out of the two hundred men who were summoned to act as jurors in the two parts of the Supreme Court Circuit, eighteen in Part I. and twenty-seven in Part II. were sworn "to well and truly try, and verdicts give according to the evidence in such cases as should be brought before them during the present term of the Court." The 155 who were not sworn in had some excuse no doubt. The majority of them did not make their appearance in Court. For the first time in a year Mr. Justice Leonard took his seat yesterday in the Supreme Court—General Term. During all of 1866 he has been in the Court of Appeals, where he has performed a large amount of labor. This year he holds the position of Presiding Justice of the Supreme Court of this Judicial District. For this week and the next, as we are informed, Mr. Justice Barnard will sit at Chambers in place of Mr. Justice Clerke, who will be in General Term.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge Bedell charged the Grand Jury upon some important matters, and also passed sentence as follows: Samuel K. Hoggett, State Prison for two years and six months; Edward Bynner, State Prison four years and six months; James McGinnis, State Prison for four years; Joseph Murphy, State Prison four years and six months. Recorder Hackett sentenced Terrence Keenan to the State Prison for five years; James Dolan, *alias* Fatty Davis, State Prison for five years; James Drew, State Prison for two years and six months.

We have information to the effect that Mr. Charles Reade, of London, the well-known author of *Griffith Gaunt or Jealousy*, and also of several other works of fiction, has commenced an action for libel, in the Supreme Court of this district, against Messrs. Chas. H. Sweetzer, Dorsey Gardner and Henry Sedley, the proprietors of the weekly known as *The Round Table*, published in this City. The plaintiff lays his damages at $25,000.

A portion of the annual report of Dr. Harris, Registrar of Vital Statistics, was yesterday submitted to the Board of Health. It contains many valuable facts and figures in reference to his Bureau. The entire report will be ready in a few days, and will contain a complete history of the eccentricities and progress of cholera in this country during the past season.

Yesterday United States Commissioner Osborn had Michael Spery before him on a charge of illegally removing two barrels of whisky from a store in Thirtieth-street; also Julius Calkins, Captain of the ship *Energy*, charged with inflicting cruel and unusual punishment upon Edward Dwyer while on the high seas.

Coroner Gamble held an inquest yesterday over the body of Thomas M. Burke, who murdered Mrs. Willard and then committed suicide, on Saturday evening. Very little evidence was elicited, and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts.

Alfred Reither, a German, was yesterday held for trial by Justice Dowling on a charge of having personated a detective officer, with a view to extort money from Mrs. S. M. Taylor, of the Everett House. He succeeded in obtaining $1,100.

Robert Mayland, the alleged check swindler, whose operations have already been published, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Dowling and remanded for examination. Several complaints by leading New-York firms are being made.

The Board of Supervisors organized yesterday by the reëlection of Mr. Henry Smith as President and Mr. Joseph Young as Clerk. Ex-Alderman John Brice was elected to fill the vacancy in the Board caused by the death of Mr. Purdy.

The Board of Aldermen organized yesterday by the election of Mr. Joseph Shannon as President, Mr. D. T. Valentine as Clerk, and Messrs. Wm. Walsh and Cornelius Callahan as Sergeant and Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms.

The Board of Councilmen yesterday elected Mr. Brinckman President and Mr. Green Clerk.

The Board of Supervisors of Kings County met yesterday afternoon, and organized by the election of Mr. Wm. M. Little, of the Twentieth Ward, as President.

The Brooklyn Board of Aldermen organized last evening by the election of Mr. George H. Fisher, of the Nineteenth Ward, as President.

Mayor Booth, of Brooklyn, in his annual message to the Common Council recommends the change of the volunteer for a paid Fire Department.

The Sachems of Tammany met in their Wigwam last evening and elected Richard Schell to a seat in their body.

We are indebted to Purser Munger, of the steamer *Gulf Stream*, for late St. Thomas and Caraccas papers.

The iron side-wheel steamer *New-England* was sold at auction yesterday for $12,000.

The total number of deaths in Brooklyn last week was 164.

The number of deaths in this City last week was 464.

Business in Produce and Merchandise was somewhat brisker, yesterday. There was a further improvement in Breadstuffs. The freight market was less active.

Yesterday, at the National Drove Yards, on One Hundredth-street, the arrivals of beef cattle were heavy for the weekly supply, numbering over 3,400. Large numbers of the cattle were poor, rough, half-starved bullocks. There seemed to be a good degree of activity among dealers; and some brokers thought the prices of beef were fully equal to the quotations of last week, while others felt assured that prices were declining. For the choicest extra bullocks, they asked 18c. per pound, net weight; but we did not ascertain that more than half-a-dozen or so, were sold for that price. Choice bullocks, well fattened, sold slowly at 15c.@16c. per pound, net weight. Fair steers and dry cows brought 13c.@14c. per pound. Fat calves are in excellent request at 14c. per pound, live, gross weight. The arrivals of fat sheep and lambs are light, which accounts for the improvement in the sheep trade. Good sheep were selling, yesterday, for 7c. per pound live, gross weight; a few droves brought 8c. per pound. The arrivals of swine are heavy; prices unsteady and low, and sales slow at 7c.@7½c. per pound live, gross weight, for the best Western corn-fed hogs.

District of Columbia Suffrage Bill—The President's Veto.

The argument with which President Johnson supports his veto of the District of Columbia Suffrage Bill will not convert Congress or the country to his views. His denial of the right of Congress to legislate for the District is so flatly opposed to the terms of the Constitution, and the ground upon which aid for District projects has always been invoked, that it amounts to little. The provision of the Constitution "empowering Congress to "exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever" over the District, and the fact that its citizens have never claimed the rights which the President now asserts in their behalf, are conclusive against him. The plea that the citizens of the District possess, "as an organized community, the same popular rights as the inhabitants of a State or Territory," is sustained neither by theory nor usage. Congress has, indeed, conceded certain municipal privileges; but its power to legislate in all matters pertaining to the District has not been disputed by people or President until now.

Certain it is that this message will not induce the surrender by Congress of the authority under which it regulates the suffrage in the Federal District. The right by which it legislates for the District on other questions embraces the right to legislate on this question, with exclusive reference to the wishes and requirements of the States represented in the Capitol. And nothing is more clear than the fact that the States whose verdict has recently been pronounced are in favor of solving in the District, experimentally, one of the many problems which grow out of the altered relations of the colored people. The pending Constitutional Amendment indirectly encourages the enfranchisement of the freedmen in every State, North and South. It diminishes everywhere the basis of representation to the extent of the number of those who are excluded from the franchise because of race or color; so affirming, indirectly, the principle of impartial suffrage, while recognizing the absolute right of each State to determine the standard of suffrage for itself. What more proper than that the application of the principle should begin in the District whose public concerns are specially subject to the control of Congress?

The President dwells upon the opposition of the majority of the white residents in the District to any scheme of negro enfranchisement. This opposition, however, has never assumed the form of a denial of the Congressional right to legislate in the premises. They are too conscious of the substantial benefits that accrue continually from the guardianship of Congress, to impugn its authority in the matter of the franchise. As for the rest, Congress is the judge of what is proper and expedient. And nothing could be more obviously proper than that the Congress which has decreed the civil *status* of the negro should also affirm his political equality as a citizen, so far as it is subject to national legislation. In affirming this, Congress simply obeys the will of the majority of the American people, whose utterances the President continues to disregard.

There may be room for doubt as to the expediency of acting on the principle of universal enfranchisement. We should have preferred the application of some test of fitness, whether of intelligence or property or taxation, to be enforced alike against black and white. So that the right to vote be shared impartially, irrespective of color, the great point would seem to be gained. Congress has thought differently, however; and as between universal suffrage and the entire exclusion of the freedmen because of color, the Republican Party cannot hesitate in its choice.

The President quotes from Madison, Jefferson, Story and Kent in support of his course. But the citations from the writings of these eminent men really have no direct bearing upon the point at issue. They vindicate the value of the veto power and the right of the Executive to exert it; but as neither is disputed the appositeness of the passages reproduced is not very apparent.

The right to veto is as valid as the right of Congress to pass the bill over the veto, and no more so. The debatable part of the question relates to the arguments by which the position of each is upheld. And we apprehend that in this case the popular judgment will be on the side of Congress, and against the President.

The Impeachment Question.

The apprehension which exists as to the action of Congress in the matter of impeachment will not be allayed until the subject is disposed of, and all danger from such a cause has finally passed away. The question is one of very great gravity, not merely because of the prominence of the functionary whom it is proposed to impeach, and the novelty of the procedure as regards its application, but by reason of the nature of the charges made against him, and the possible results of a trial upon them. It is, or should be, a very solemn procedure, that of impeaching a President of the United States, and when we see it treated only as a party affair, or as a matter of personal feeling, or of prejudice or passion, we are justified, in view of the relation of parties and their disposition and necessities, in treating it as a subject of even graver apprehension than would otherwise be called for.

The Anti-Administration Party in Congress have a sweeping majority. They can control a sufficient vote to carry any measure they may think necessary—overriding opposition in every shape and form, whether it come from the adverse side of the House, or from any other branch of the Government. It is this fact which makes it of so much importance to ascertain the views and purposes of those who are recognized as its leaders. If it be the determination of two or three members who might be named, to carry out the schemes they have concocted for the impeachment of the President, then the subject, so far as the action of the House is concerned, may be considered as settled in advance. If Boutwell adheres to what he has recently proclaimed—if Ashley maintains the ground he has so determinedly assumed—if Wentworth and Loan and Thad. Stevens hold to the position they have taken up within a very short time—then the majority which will follow these may be estimated by just about the strength of the party in Congress.

It is this feature of the matter which causes apprehension and alarm, and especially among the business classes of this City. They fear the results of the recklessness of the leaders in Congress. It may seem all very well to these leaders to indulge in wild and extravagant language, in furious outbursts and violent denunciations, and to propose schemes calculated to upset things generally. It probably suits their notions of party policy and party necessity, to carry matters to the furthest possible extreme, and then suggest their being carried a trifle further. It may seem fine even to try experiments upon the strength and capacity of our institutions and form of Government, and show how they may be racked and twisted before they give signs of falling to pieces. But there are others who are quite as much interested in these matters as members of Congress, and who are beginning to apprehend that there may be peril to the country from its control by those whose political principles are so unbalanced, and whose resentments and passions find such violent expression. The course that has been pursued upon the impeachment business, the spirit that has been displayed in its treatment, and the progress within a few days in making it a matter of practical legislation and action, have added greatly to these apprehensions. It is looked upon as such a gratuitous disturbance of the peace of the country; such a prolonging of our political difficulties; such an uncalled-for interference with our progress toward harmonious relations, and such an inherently dangerous procedure, that it can be regarded only as the work of those who care nothing for the public welfare, and are intent only upon their own selfish ends. Until yesterday the matter was generally regarded as but the subject of empty declamation. The threatening reports of one day were followed by their contradiction the next, and the passage of time without any new ground for action was regarded as altogether favorable to such a settlement as the interests of the country demanded.

The excited proceedings in Congress yesterday, and the dispatches from Washington as to the disposition of leading members, put a more serious face upon the matter, in a practical way, than it has had heretofore. It seemed, by what took place in the Republican caucus on Saturday night last, that the question was then put in such a shape that the country would hear no more of it for this session at least. But by the developments in Congress yesterday and by the peculiar circumstances attending the final reference to a committee of the subject of impeachment, there seems to be no doubt that it is the determination of the leaders of the House to push the matter through, whatever may be the consequences. This is the tenor of the dispatches which have been received here from the most reliable and best-informed sources, and there is no difficulty in crediting the reports of the excitement which existed in Washington yesterday, as the preliminary steps were taken by the House. Now that the business has taken this course, under these auspices, we may as well prepare to be disturbed with it for some time to come, and whether it shall ever reach actual impeachment and a trial before the Senate, it will certainly have its influence upon the interests of the country at home and abroad.

We have no doubt that many people in this country, and especially in Europe, greatly exaggerate the effect that would be produced by such a procedure as the impeachment of a President. There is no reason, in the nature of things, why it should seriously excite the country, and there is no likelihood whatever that it would have any such alarming results as have so often been predicated upon it since it was a subject of discussion. But at the same time there is no doubt that it *would* deeply excite the country, and that, under present circumstances, it would grievously injure its best interests in a hundred ways. Its most immediate effect would doubtless be felt upon the public credit and in our national finances. We have already had indications how keenly sensitive our credit is upon this subject; but the bondholders, and the business classes and the general community will prepare themselves for painful experiences when this point of the recklessness of Congress and the obstinacy of the President can find no other ending than that which is now threatened.

The formal charges that these parties propose to prefer against President Johnson in their articles of impeachment, are no more than those with which we have become familiar from the speeches of his assailants. Nearly all of them would be dismissed at once by any court, and if they ever come before such a body as the Senate, we have no doubt of the disposition that will be made of them.

Our City Government—The Mayor's Message.

The Mayor's annual message which we publish to-day in full in other columns, presents in a compact and lucid form a review of the financial position and the general administration of City and county affairs for the past year. It is, however, a little odd, if not also painful, to find so business-like a paper prefaced by a feeble homily on the abolition of the old system of local government which made the Mayor and Common Council the supreme authority in every department. Mayor Hoffman, we should think, has had sufficient experience during the past twelve months of the ruling majority in the Common Council to know how much they are devoted to economy—how discreetly they use the powers still left to them—how they estimate gas contracts—how they lay outrageous projects for the widening of streets in one place—how they frame other projects for destroying leading avenues in another—how they struggled (happily ineffectually) to deprive the City of a convenient and commodious Court-house—how they farm the market and other property—how they hurry through innumerable schemes of plunder, from a swindling advertising bill to free lunches and free coaches. The Mayor, in sitting down to sigh over the departed greatness and the diminished authority of the Council, would really seem to forget the scope, and force, and value of his own vetoes. These vetoes, in not a few cases, have been wise, judicious and clearly favorable to honest government. They were demanded in the interest—not of the State Legislature, or of any partisan party ruling there—but in the interest of the patient, overburdened tax-payers of this City. And to that extent Mr. Hoffman's veto messages are, perhaps, the best practical comment upon the sighing and groaning with which he starts upon his yearly summing up of our municipal history.

Mr. Hoffman is good enough to remind us how much of the yearly expenditure of the City is placed entirely beyond the control of the Common Council. Of the whole tax levy of 1866, ($16,950,766,) $3,000,000 was for the State and about $8,000,000 for various Commissions created by the Legislature—the balance of about $5,000,000 being for City and County expenses, including interest on City and County debt. And yet while complaining loudly that so much of the tax receipts should be subject to the management of special Commissions—some of which he admits to be useful and necessary—the Mayor proceeds to show that our finances are in a most healthy condition. Although the National securities are so much sought after on account of their exemption from local taxation, and other causes, the six per cent. stocks and bonds of the City readily command par, and the seven per cents a considerable premium. Last year's tax levy is over a million and a quarter less than that of 1865. In the latter year the rate of taxation was $2 99 on every hundred dollars. In 1866 the rate was $2 30. "In Philadelphia, where assessed valuations are lower than here, the rate is $4 per hundred." And the comparison, extended to half a score other cities, Mr. Hoffman shows to be likewise favorable to us. The net funded debt is $855,996 less than it was at the close of 1855, when the power of the Common Council over City expenditures was certainly more ample than it is to-day. The City and county temporary debt is now $1,659,700 less than it was eleven years ago. These results we do not take as showing that we have attained anything approaching to an economic administration. But they certainly cannot be adduced in proof of the expediency of abolishing such Commissions as the Police, the Central Park, the Board of Health, or the Fire Department, &c., in order to restore to the Council its ancient powers and privileges over departments of the civic administration which it enjoyed only to abuse. Even were the financial results different from what they are, what peaceably-disposed citizen, or what rational property-owner, would see the Metropolitan Police again reduced to the municipal machine it was in former days? Mr. Hoffman himself, we venture to think, would be the first to protest against so outrageous a proposition, in spite of his feeble sighing after the old system.

The suggestions of the Mayor in regard to the wharves, the markets, the lengthening of Fifth-avenue so as to connect it with West Broadway, the prolongation of Centre-street, to connect with Fourth-avenue, will command attention; and, we think, in the main they will be favorably received. And the Report altogether cannot fail to receive intelligent commendation for the lucidity and conciseness with which the leading facts in the year's history are brought out. Mr. Hoffman possesses in a very fair degree the confidence of the best portion of the community. We believe that he honestly desires to secure for the City a just administration. And if many municipal reformers differ with him as to the ways and means of improving the system as it now stands, they none the less recognize his justness of purpose and his steady devotion to the duties of his office.

The Course of the Opposition in the Prussian Chambers.

It is interesting for every intelligent student of history in this country to follow attentively the contest in the Prussian Chambers.

It is not a mere strife of factions or of partisans; there are great principles of government at the bottom of it, which are the propelling force of the two combatants; and it is a pity that some of the minor factions do not seem to comprehend this, and, if they do, that they disregard it from motives of a selfish and narrow policy.

The two principles to which we refer are the paramount royal authority, or monarchism, on the one side, and parliamentary government, or constitutionalism, on the other—modern progress and political advancement at war with the traditions of the past.

The representatives of the conservative party in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies fully understand this and act accordingly; but, unfortunately, a number of the liberal representatives *do not.* Hence their many defeats upon important questions affecting the future internal polity of the Kingdom. There is nothing which the devotees of the King's prerogative dread more than the development of democratic ideas. The Emperor Francis of Austria was wont to say that he wanted not wise men to rule over, but good and obedient subjects. The present King of Prussia and his adherents do not seem to have as yet so far familiarized themselves with the march of events and the political developments of the century as to have this blinding veil fully removed from their eyes. True, they have made some concessions to the demands of the people; but with these they are determined to stand and go no further. The same spirit which, in 1847, induced King Frederick William of Prussia to say that he could not permit a written sheet of paper (meaning a Constitution) to intrude itself between him and Providence, is still the ruling spirit at Court, though it manifests itself now in less absolutist forms, and is more careful and circumspect in its utterances.

Upon the triumph or defeat of either the one or the other set of principles will in a great measure depend the whole complexion of the political future of Germany. In the Southern States, not yet included in the *borrussified* (this term has but lately been coined in Europe) German Confederacy, particularly in Baden, Wurtemberg and Bavaria, constitutional or rather parliamentary government has been in full, and we might almost say untrammeled and unhindered, operation for upward of thirty years, with occasional slight fluctuations toward monarchism. In these States freedom of the Press and of political debate has been fully established, and their regulation by law is characterized by a very liberal spirit—quite the reverse of what is daily witnessed in Prussia and in her annexed new provinces. The people in those States have accustomed themselves to comparative freedom of political movement, and hence arises, in some degree, their aversion to the Prussian system of military and bureaucratic centralization. Very likely it was this fact—the impossibility of subjecting the people of those States to the stiff rule of the Berlin system—as much as the advice or, perhaps, even threat of Napoleon, which induced King William and Count Bismarck to stop half way in their conquests, and limit the extension of their power to the regions north of the river Main.

But this cannot remain. The longings of the people of the whole country are for the political unity of the entire nation. Their songs, their prayers, their speeches, all give utterance to this sentiment. But it will depend upon the course of the opposition in the Prussian Chambers whether this fervent wish of the German people shall be soon realized or not at all. Perhaps Mr. Leo, a member of the revolutionary Frankfort Parliament of 1848, hit the nail on the head when he exclaimed that the unity of Germany will not be achieved by the resolves of the Parliament, but on the battle-field. The battle-fields of last Summer have done something toward this end, by breaking up the old inert *Bund* and consolidating the Northern States into a new confederacy under the lead of Prussia. But the military successes, to be permanent and to become an actual and lasting benefit to the people of all Germany, must be followed by a course of policy more liberal in its guiding spirit and more tending to the political elevation of the people than the one now pursued and insisted upon by the King, his advisers and the conservative party in Prussia.

It is for this reason that the debates and resolutions of the Prussian Chambers and the general course of the opposition members are not only interesting, but of exceeding importance for the future reconstruction of unhappy and distracted Germany. Should the principle of a truly representative Government succeed, where the people's freely elected Deputies control the administration of the Government, and public opinion controls them, in such event the opportunity will have arrived for Germany to remain distracted no longer. Were the conservative party to be triumphant; were the principle of the King's supreme authority—the principle of monarchism—to be firmly and enduringly engrafted upon the political constitution of that leading German State; were, in fact, the liberal opposition to succumb, then the reunion of all German States into one powerful nationality would be far removed into futurity, and more numerous and more bloody battle-fields it would take to overcome the deplorable results of such a success of the conservatives.

The Common Council for 1867.—Both Boards of the Common Council met yesterday, and organized for the ensuing year. It was generally supposed that Mr. Stacom would have been elected President of the Board of Councilmen, but it appears that his opponent, Mr. Brinkman, was too powerful, and Mr. Stacom was defeated by one vote. Nominally the new Board is equally divided in politics.

In the Board of Aldermen twelve of the thirteen Democratic members have already formed a "Ring," but Mr. Ely having refused to coöperate with them, and a thirteenth vote being necessary, Mr. Ely is to be ousted by the revival of an old claim to his seat. It has already been decided that Mr. Ely's seat shall be declared vacant, and that Mr. Peter McKnight, the claimant, shall be installed therein. So long as Mr. Ely remains in the Board the "Ring" is harmless, but there is very little doubt that means will be found to get rid of him, in which case the "Ring" will have it all its own way.

The Excise Law and its Enforcement.—The Court of Appeals having affirmed the constitutionality of the Excise Law of New-York, it became the duty of those intrusted with the enforcement of its provisions to renew their labors. Accordingly Superintendent Kennedy issued the order which we have printed, warning liquor-dealers that they will be expected to abide by the law on and after Saturday, the 12th instant. Thus the vigorous effort of the liquor interest to negative the action of the State Legislature by an appeal to the Judiciary fails. No other result could have been expected, supposing that a State Legislature has any power or usefulness. It would be intolerable if every act passed were liable to dispute, and its carrying into effect to be met by opposition in the Courts. If, therefore, this liquor agitation has done no other good it may be said to have done what is best of all, drawn forth from the highest legal authority the enunciation of the plain common-sense principle "that the will of the Legislature is the supreme law and demands perfect obedience." There can be no other safe principle, and its recognition is essential to the good order of any community.

The position of affairs now in regard to the Excise Law is too simple to admit of any mistake. The law is a law and must be obeyed. The officers to whom is committed the task of seeing it obeyed have no alternative but to do their duty. The question for the present is not of whether any future action of the Legislature shall define what degree of obedience shall be observed or enforced, but that the situation to-day is plain and unmistakable. Nothing that can be said of hardships imposed on the dealers by the law, or of harsh deprivations of the public, can, whether more or less true, affect the facts of the case as it at present stands. That many of these dealers will accept the facts was evidenced by the closing of some places for the sale of liquor even on Sunday, a week earlier than the notice contemplates, and so far so good. That there will next Sunday be a general diposition of a similar nature is to be sincerely hoped.

In saying that there is no choice, whether on the part of the Police, the dealers or the public, but to obey, we would not be understood as advocating any unnecessary measures by which the restrictions imposed upon the sale of liquor may be rendered unduly offensive. There should, on the contrary, be on one side a disposition not only to endure what cannot be cured, but to do so with cheerful gracefulness; and on the other side, to perform its duties with all possible good temper and forbearance. There are two ways of treating a law which is thought unpalatable—one of openly resisting it, and the other of inducing its relaxation by the Legislature itself. The first of these two methods is always wrong, the second is always proper. What relaxations may seem called for will be better understood when some experience has been gained of the working of the act; if there really are grievances, they will no doubt be redressed, but if it should appear that the balance of advantage to the general public consists in the law remaining unaltered, the welfare of the general public must be consulted, even though some self-sacrifice be the price which has to be paid for it.

AMUSEMENTS.

Ristori's Recitation.—Our readers must not forget that Mme. Ristori gives her first and only recitation—for the present—to-night at Steinway Hall. The lady's declamatory powers have received the fullest indorsement in Europe. Any one, indeed, who has witnessed her dramatic efforts in this country must see at once that in the art of language she is unequaled. There are many doubtless who have not been to the theatre where she performs, and who will gladly avail themselves of the present opportunity of listening to a celebrity. Mr. Harrison has placed the price of admission at $1, so that every one may have a chance of gratifying a natural curiosity. The pieces recited by Mme. Ristori are in French and Italian. They are important as literary efforts, and will undoubtedly reveal the powers of the lady to advantage. "Les Pauvres Gens"—the first *morceau*—is a long and beautiful poem by Victor Hugo; "La Madre Italiana," is by Prof. Botto, and cannot fail to fire the patriotic heart. *La Pazza* (the "Maniac Girl") exhibits a different phase of emotion; and the Fifth Canto of Dante's "Inferno"—the episode of "Francesca de Remini." These four pieces admit of much contrast of style, and we need scarcely say keep the *tragedienne* before the audience in her best moods. Mr. Theodore Thomas' splendid orchestra fills up the intervals with appropriate music. An entertainment so novel and attractive has not before been given in New-York.

Olympic Theatre.—Mr. Edmond de Mondion, a gentleman who has long been connected with the City Press, and who now deserts the pen for the sock and buskin, will be the recipient of a complimentary testimonial at the Olympic Theatre this evening. Mr. de Mondion enters at the same time on his new and arduous profession. He has selected the tragedy of "Hamlet," sustaining himself the character of the melancholy Dane. Let us express the hope that Mr. de Mondion may win the same success on the stage that he has so deservedly attained in journalism.

Personal and Other Matters.

Eliza Greatorex, the artist, lately had one of her pictures stolen from her while it was standing at the door of her studio in Dodworth's Fifth-avenue Building. The picture was a landscape, representing a road scene, was of large size, framed and provided with a shadow-box. It is hoped this notice will warn picture-dealers and private buyers against receiving it.

Mr. Oscar Pfeiffer, a pianist, who has been well known as a virtuoso in Europe some seven or eight years ago, and has, since that time, lived in Rio Janeiro, has arrived here and intends to take up his residence for a couple of months in this City. He is the son of the celebrated traveler, Mme. Pfeiffer.

Ex-Judge John A. Campbell, of Alabama, who resigned his commission as Supreme Court Judge, and Pierre Soule, are in New-Orleans. They are growing old fast.

Col. Scott, son-in-law and formerly aid to Gen. Winfield Scott, has recently taken the old family mansion at Elizabeth, N. J.

Rev. Dr. Burgess, of Portland, Me., has accepted the Rectorship of a Church in Brooklyn. He has been Rector of St. Luke's Church since 1854.

Movements of the Gulf Squadron.

Richmond, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The United States steamer *Tahoma* arrived at New-Orleans with dispatches for Commodore Winslow and sailed immediately afterward for an unknown destination (supposed Vera Cruz.)

Gen. Sheridan, in his official visit to Commodore Winslow, was saluted by the *Mehasca*.

The Commodore, having inspected the war vessels, left New-Orleans in his flagship for Pensacola on the 4th inst.

Destruction of the Lighthouse in St. John Harbor.

St. John, N. B., Monday, Jan. 7.

The beacon lighthouse at the entrance to St. John Harbor was totally destroyed by fire this morning. No light can be shown here for some time.

WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 7.

THE IMPEACHMENT QUESTION.

The Impeachment flurry came off in the House this morning, according to programme, and resulted in sending all matters of that character to the Judiciary Committee—also according to programme, as agreed upon in caucus. It being resolution day, there was the usual flood of preambles and resolutions, and the impetuous Mr. Ashley could be seen awaiting his opportunity with intense eagerness; but rather an amusing interlude took place when the State of Missouri was called. Mr. Loan offered a long and fierce resolve, which was two parts impeachment and one part reconstruction. After more or less fillibustering the Speaker ruled that it must go to the Committee on Reconstruction. In about a minute and a half, Mr. Kelso, of Missouri, sent up the same piece of paper with the reconstruction part torn off. Inquiry was raised if that was not the same piece of paper that had just been sent to the Reconstruction Committee. The Speaker examined it, and with a smile of his face at the adroitness of the move, was compelled to decide that it was not. After a motion to lay it on the table had failed, it became open to debate, and went over. The resolution declares that it is the duty of Congress to impeach the President, and in the shape that it has gone to the calendar will be a very good football to kick for the rest of the session. At the conclusion of the morning hour Mr. Ashley rose to a question of privilege, and prefacing his movement with a copy of his remarks in Saturday night's caucus, boldly and unequivocally charged the President with the commission of high crimes and misdemeanors in having corruptly used the appointing, pardoning and veto powers, in having corruptly interfered in elections, in having violated the laws, and in having neglected to enforce them. The resolution authorizes the Judiciary Committee to investigate the charges, and gives them power to send for persons and papers. After a motion to lay it on the table had failed, the resolution was duly referred; the flurry was over and the price of gold went down instead of the other way. This was about all the House did of any importance.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SENATORSHIP.

Hon. Thaddeus Stevens left to-night for Harrisburgh to participate in the Senatorial canvass. He has finally been persuaded to do this against his first decision and also against personal convictions. Gov. Curtin has reconsidered his purpose to withdraw and is still a candidate. The opposition to Cameron will doubtless unite upon Stevens, but with questionable chances of success.

MR. INGERSOLL'S GOLD BILL.

A very sensible Gold Bill was introduced into the House to-day by Mr. Ingersoll, of Illinois. It simply provides that when the amount of gold in the Treasury shall exceed fifty millions, the Secretary shall be authorized, in his own discretion, to sell such excess; but when sales are made by it shall be inviting sealed proposals for thirty days, and no bid shall be accepted that is not accompanied by a deposit of two per cent.

NATIONAL BANKS AND THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, and a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency, to-day introduced a bill designed to gradually do away with the National Bank system, and also to provide means for the gradual extinction of the national debt. It proposes the issue of three hundred millions of legal tenders, one hundred millions each year to be used in the purchase of the securities now held for the circulation of such banks. These bonds, when purchased, to be constituted a permanent Sinking Fund. The accruing interests on the bonds to be appropriated to the purchase of other indebtedness of the Government. The bill names the Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney-General, Secretary of the Interior, Comptroller of the Currency and Treasurer of the United States as the five Commissioners of the sinking fund.

LIQUIDATION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT.

The bill introduced by Representative Randall, of Pennsylvania, to-day, and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency, authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue on the credit of the United States $300,000,000 of Treasury notes, not bearing interest, to be legal tender in manner as authorized by the act of Feb. 25, 1862, the amount to be issued in any one year not to exceed one hundred millions, to be exchanged for the issues of the National Banks and for the purchase of such portion of the national indebtedness or bonds as may be necessary to carry out the true intent of this act; bills of the National Banks received in exchange for treasury notes to be cancelled, and the certificates of national indebtedness and bonds to be purchased at the market price. The Secretary of the Treasury, Attorney-General, Secretary of the Interior, Treasurer of the United States and Comptroller of the Currency are to be the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. The object and effect of this bill is to pay the national debt in thirty-two years, with an appropriation of $18,000,000 a year for this purpose.

MARTIAL LAW IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Mr. Stevens has a bill ready declaring martial law in all of the Southern States.

ARREST OF SURRATT.

Additional documents were transmitted to the House to-day, by the President, in answer to a resolution of that body concerning the arrest of John H. Surratt. They relate principally to proceedings preliminary to that event. Among the papers is the correspondence between Consul Winthrop, at Malta, and the Government of that island. Mr. Winthrop, it appears, on hearing that the steamer *Tripoli* was nearly ready to sail for Alexandria, asked the Government for assistance to arrest Surratt. The Governor replied by saying that a conspiracy to commit murder is not among the offences included in 6 and 7 of Victoria, chapter 76, unless murder was intended or an assault was committed with intent to do murder, or it was actually perpetrated, so as to make the person responsible for these crimes. Beside there was no evidence to show that the suspected person was actually John H. Surratt. The Governor called in the aid of the police and informed Mr. Winthrop that no such man was on board the *Tripoli* which stopped at Malta to coal. Mr. Winthrop failing in his object, sent a telegram to our Consul-General at Alexandria, by the way of Constantinople, as follows: "Arrest Surratt, conspirator, a passenger on steamer *Tripoli*, now leaving Malta. Dress, Roman Zouaves; name Walters or Watson."

The arrest was duly made, as is already known, and the prisoner was placed on the United States corvette *Swatara*. The correspondence shows the activity of Minister King and other diplomatic and consular agents of the Government to effect the arrest of the fugitive.

On the 8th of December our Consul at Alexandria in a letter to Secretary Seward, says: "Your telegram in answer to mine of the 27th ultimo was received last evening, the circuit of 12,000 miles having been completed in ten days, notwithstanding the break in the wire between Alexandria and Malta, which required my message to go thither by steamer, and delayed the prompt transmission thence to yours."

Our Minister at Rome, addressing Mr. Seward under date of Dec. 17, says: "St. Marie, who first informed me of Surratt's being in the corps of Zouaves, has been discharged from the Papal service at my request. I have paid him the sum specified by the Department of State."

Threats having been made against St. Marie by some of his old comrades, and thinking his life was not altogether safe, and that he might be wanted as a witness to identify Surratt, I put him in charge of Capt. Jeffers, and he sailed in the *Swatara* on Friday last. His great desire seems to be to return to America and aid in bringing Surratt to justice.

I have seen no reason to doubt his good faith or question the truth of his statements.

THE ISLAND OF SAN JUAN.

The President also sent a message to the House, inclosing a communication from the Secretary of State, who says it is not advisable at this time to comply with the request contained in a resolution of that body for a copy of all the correspondence on the subject of the joint occupancy of the Island of San Juan by the United States and British authorities.

FACILITATING DIRECT IMPORTATIONS.

Representative Myers introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and Internal Trade, facilitating direct importations.

It is made the duty of revenue officers, on the discharge of the cargo of any vessel on her arrival at either of the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York or Boston, having merchandise on board subject to entry and payment of duties, when any part of the cargo of such vessel may be shipped and directed by invoice, manifest and bill of lading to either of those ports, other than the port of arrival, to forward forthwith, under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, without entry, warehousing or bonding at the said port of arrival, all such goods, wares or merchandise, under Custom-house seal to such named port of destination, to the Custom-house officers of such port.

THE ARKANSAS DELEGATION.

Secretary **Stanton** urged upon the delegation from Arkansas the acceptance of the Constitutional Amendment by the Legislature of that State, but he was the only member of the Cabinet who did so. Leading Republican Congressmen, with several of whom the delegates conversed, were frank in the statement that Arkansas would not be admitted if she accepted the Amendment. The delegation will, therefore, report against it.

SECRETARY STANTON.

There is a rumor that Secretary **Stanton** is about to surrender his portfolio, because of his non-agreement with the President in his veto of the District Suffrage Bill. It can be traced to no reliable source, and is generally discredited.

GEN. DIX'S NOMINATION.

The nomination of Gen. **Dix** as Minister to France will be acted on, favorably, by the Senate in executive session in a few days.

THE NEW-YORK BANK TAX CASES.

Associate Justice **Nelson**, to-day, in the United States Supreme Court, delivered the opinion in the eleven New-York Bank tax cases, which were brought before it on a writ of error, against the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments. The judgment of the Court below is affirmed, Chief-Justices **Chase**, **Wayne** and **Swayne** dissenting.

THE TAX ON COTTON.

It is reported that the Committee on Ways and Means will not recommend any change in the tax upon Cotton.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

A joint resolution was put through both Houses, directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to prepare and forward to J. C. **Derby**, at New-York, for the Paris Exposition, samples of the cereal productions of each State. Col. **Rowland**, of the Northern Pacific Railroad, who is laboring to bring before the people of Europe evidence of our prosperity and resources, inspired the resolution.

UNITED STATES BONDS IN HAMBURG.

The Government is in possession of official advices from Hamburg to the effect that its bonds are in high favor there, and a great demand for them in the future is predicted, should no new political trouble arise.

LEVEES AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

The President will hold three levees, one on the 19th of January, one on the 9th of February, and the remaining one on the 22d of February, between the hours of 8 and 11 P. M.

QUARANTINE AT CUBA.

Official information has been received here that the Governor-General of Cuba, by a decree of the 25th of December, has relieved vessels arriving at the ports of that island from Philadelphia of all quarantine, the Spanish Consul at that place having reported that the cholera had entirely disappeared from his district since the 21st of December. The exemption from quarantine applies only when the vessel brings a clear bill of health, and no case of cholera has occurred on the passage.

MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

The United States Supreme Court to-day delivered several opinions confirming the legality of taxation by certain municipal corporations in Iowa, for plank and railroad improvements therein.

THE OPERA.

Maretzek's opera troupe performed the "Star of the North" to a full and fashionable audience on Saturday evening; and to-night "Ernani" was also greeted by a large house. The Company grows in popularity. To-morrow night "Faust" will be given with a superb cast. Miss **Kellogg** as *Marguerite* and **Antonucci** as *Mephistophiles*.

ARRIVALS.

Among the arrivals in the city to-day are T. Bailey Myers, George W. Quintard, Charles E. Jenkins and C. L. Tiffany, of New-York; Rev. Dr. Patton, of New-Haven, and A. H. Olney, of Connecticut.

PROMOTION.

Dr. J. Rufus **Tyson**, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Medicines and Surgery, has been promoted to the grade of Passed Assistant Surgeon of the United States Navy.

Address of the Texas Congressional Delegation.

The members of Congress elect from Texas have issued an address to the Congress and people of the United States. The address sketches the formation of the Republic of Texas, and its incorporation into the Union; and apologizes for its secession, on the ground that the State was sectionally divided upon the question, and nothing but a prompt vote of the people, and the acquiescence of the minority saved them from the horrors of civil war. The causes which led to the war between the two sections of the country, and its result, are then alluded to; and it is declared that the State is now performing the duties and resting under the obligations of a State in the Union as fully as ever it was, except that Congress has not admitted its Senators and Representatives elect to seats within their respective bodies. The State has not adopted the Constitutional Amendment because it believed its provisions prejudicial to its best interests and dangerous to the public good; it has elected persons to Congress who can not take the test oath, not to reward those who had been most prominent in opposing the Government but because they are representatives in fact, it being commonly believed that if the State was allowed to be represented at all the two Houses would not retain this rule of exclusion, which was regarded as a war measure.

It is asserted that the great body of the people of the State are loyal to the Government, and have now the most intense desire to obliterate all cause of animosity between the sections. Those who sought in Mexico, Brazil and other countries an asylum, found there in reality the evils they were seeking to escape from in anticipation at home; and now "Texas will stand by the flag of the United States against any nation on earth, and the descendants of the heroes of San Jacinto will contest the palm on any field where the country's foe may be met with the descendants of the heroes of Bunker Hill." Union men are unmolested, and, if any offence were committed against them, would find in the Courts an impartial redress for them. The negroes in the main are treated humanely and justly by the whites—the isolated instances of wrong from impulse and passion which occur, being but exceptions, not the rule.

The address contends that considering the object of the war, which was declared in every way to be merely the preservation of the Union, the surrender of the Southern armies and the subsequent acts of the Southern States and people, in response to the proclamations and orders of the President, constitute in effect a pacification upon terms as binding upon the good faith of the Government and the Southern people as though they had been stipulated in a treaty—this proposition resting upon the basis that the President had power to use the means he employed, and that the Southern people have complied in good faith with what was required of them. The President simply held the Southern States in subjection to his military authority until they voluntarily embraced the amnesty and pardon which Congress had authorized him to tender them, and, having conformed their State Governments to the results of the war, orderly acquiesced in the extension of Federal authority over the country. The State Government had not been destroyed by secession, by the war, or by the results of the war. Nothing but conquest and subjugation, clearly intended and declared by the United States and submitted to by Texas could annihilate the State.

The North is asked to exercise Christian charity and liberal statesmanship toward the people. Texas has done what she deemed necessary for the full restoration of the Government; and, feeling that she has vast interests which ought to be represented in Congress, she is still willing to do whatever may appear to her to be her duty. The address concludes as follows:

The restoration of the Government upon an enduring basis—and this is what we most earnestly desire—ought, as we think, to be upon such terms as the good people of each section can hartily support. Malice and revenge should not find any place in them, otherwise strife and bitterness will be perpetual, sectional hate will be crystalized and become chronic. Can any man of either section wish to see this?

If the restoration were now complete, the test-oath repealed or stored away with the relics of the war, universal amnesty proclaimed, what joy would there be in this land! It would be like the sun bursting suddenly from the clouds after many days of gloom and darkness. Then, indeed, a day of national thanksgiving might well be proclaimed. Then would the whole people, in every part of this broad land, and those now in exile and in foreign climes, who are Americans in heart, go into the temple of the living God and offer up heartfelt thanks for the restoration of kindly feeling and brotherly love to a united nation of freemen—united not merely in name but in fact—who have been divided and at war with each other, but are so no longer. Then would a people, united truly and in fact, pour out upon bended knees the overflowing gratitude of pure hearts, unsullied by the remembrance of past bitterness, to the God of their fathers, for the blessed happiness afforded by mutual forgiveness, good feeling and esteem.

O. M. ROBERTS,
D. G. BURNET,
Senators elect from Texas.
B. H. EPPERSON,
Representative of the Second District.
A. M. BRANCH,
Representative Third District.
GEO. W. CHILTON,
Representative First District.

Washington, Jan. 1, 1867.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices to Jan. 7 by Ocean Telegraph.

Agreement Between France and England on the Eastern Question.

The Polish Nationality Extinguished by Russia.

Military Precautions Against an Outbreak in Spain.

Banquet to the American Yachtmen by the Royal Thames Yacht Club.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

An Understanding on the Question Between France and England.

London, Monday, Jan. 7.

It is said here that the Governments of Great Britain and France have come to a mutual agreement not to interfere in the differences between Greece and the Sublime Porte, unless Russia should undertake to intervene.

POLAND.

Final Extinguishment of the Polish Nationality.

London, Monday, Jan. 7.

The *Times* this morning declares that the Polish nationality has ceased to exist, under the decrees which have just been issued by the Russian Government.

SPAIN.

Military Precautions Against the Threatened Outbreak.

Paris, Monday, Jan. 7.

Reports from Madrid represent that the Spanish Government is taking great military precautions against the threatened outbreak in Spain.

CANDIA.

The United States Consul Refuses to Recognize the Turkish Blockade.

London, Monday, Jan. 7.

Advices from the Mediterranean state that the Consul of the United States in the Island of Candia refuses to recognize the blockade of Candia by the Turks, because of its alleged ineffectiveness.

MIRAMAR.

Health of the Princess Charlotte.

Trieste, Monday, Jan. 7.

Reports from Miramar represent that the health of the Princess **Charlotte** has improved.

THE OCEAN YACHTS.

The Banquet to the Yachtmen by the Royal Thames Yacht Club.

London, Monday, Jan. 7.

The banquet given by the Royal Thames Yacht Club to the gentlemen of the American yachts took place on Saturday. Lord **Alfred Paget** presided. Speeches were made expressing the most cordial feelings toward the United States.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

London Money Market.

London, Monday, Jan. 7—Noon.

Consols to-day are quoted at 90¼ for money.

The following are the current prices of American securities:

United States Five-Twenties	73
Illinois Central Shares	82
Erie Railway Shares	46

CLOSING PRICES.

London, Monday, Jan. 7—Evening.

Consols closed at an advance of ⅛ per cent. The closing quotation being 90⅜ for money.

American securities closed as follows:

United States Five-twenties	73
Illinois Central Shares	82
Erie Railway Shares	46

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Monday, Jan. 7—Noon.

The Cotton market to-day is steady, and prices remain unchanged. Middling Uplands are quoted at 15d. ℔ lb.

It is estimated that the sales to-day will amount to 10,000 bales.

Liverpool, Monday, Jan. 7—Evening.

The cotton market to-day has been steady and firm. Middling Uplands closed at 15d. per pound. The sales of the day reached 12,000.

MARINE NEWS.

Delay in the Sailing of the Steamship Asia.

Queenstown, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* which left Liverpool on Saturday last, was detained here until to-day in consequence of delay in receipt of her mails from England, and on their arrival this afternoon sailed for Boston.

The Canandaigua.

London, Monday, Jan. 7.

The United States steamship *Canandaigua* arrived at Malta on the 31st of December.

Arrival Out.

Liverpool, Monday, Jan. 7.

The steamship *Cuba*, Capt. **Stone**, from New-York, has arrived out.

JAPAN.

Storm on the Coast—Loss of the Brig Sunny South.

San Francisco, Monday, Jan. 7.

The brig *Sunny South*, belonging to this port, left Tokohomo Sept. 10 for Shanhai, with a cargo of treasure and passengers. Sept. 12, a terrific typhoon commenced along the entire coast of Japan, and continued three days with unabated fury.

At the time of the commencement of the storm the *Sunny South* was supposed to have been in the vicinity of the Straits of Van Dieman, where she was probably lost with all on board, as no word has since been heard of her, and dates 60 days later from Shanghae have been received at this port without any news of her arrival. She was a fine vessel, and had a valuable cargo of merchandise and about $150,000 in treasure belonging to the Bank of California on board.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Nevada Legislature—Dedication of Dr. Sanders' Church at San Francisco—Exportation of Wheat—Army Disbursements.

San Francisco, Monday, Jan. 7.

The bark *Silas Greenman*, which put into this port a short time since in distress, and subsequently condemned, was sold to-day at auction for $5,400.

The Nevada Legislature met to-day. Beyond the election of a United States Senator, very little business will be transacted, and a short session was confidently expected.

Rev. Dr. **Sanders'** new church, one of the finest edifices in this city, was dedicated yesterday. Rev. S. H. **Willey**, pioneer pastor, officiated.

The Austrian brig *Tiger*, with wheat for Cork, sailed to-day, and the Prussian bark *Hans*, with a cargo of wheat, cleared to-day for the same port. The Federal disbursements for army purposes on this coast for the last quarter of a year amount to $2,839,654.

Mining stocks are quoted as follows: Savage, $2,100; Yellow Jacket, $1,300; Crown Point, $1.252; Gould and Curry, $620; Chollar, $325½; Ophir, $160; Imperial, $131. Legal-Tenders are selling at 75.

Large Internal Revenue Receipts—Exportation of Flour—The Coal Mines at Bellingham Bay—A Prize Fight.

San Francisco, Monday, Jan. 7.

The internal revenue receipts of this city for the month of December amounted to $343,000. The collections for the last six months have aggregated nearly as much as received during the previous two years and-a-half, notwithstanding a material reduction of the various rates of taxation.

Increased attention is being given to the subject of flour. Shipments to New-York, *via* Panama, outgoing steamers will carry 700 barrels of Santa Clara and Stockton Mills at $2 ℔ 100 lbs., freight upon which is $3 in gold ℔ barrel.

The export demand for wheat is very slack, and it is difficult to obtain over $1 75 ℔ 100 lbs. for the best samples.

The ship *Otago*, for New-York, has been chartered by G. B. **Mosle**, to load with wheat and flour for Cork; and the bark *Carlotta*, to load stores for the French fleet at Acapulco.

A telegram from Bellingham Bay, Washington Territory, states that the prospect for working the coal mines at that place is improving; the water having lowered sufficiently to enable the workmen to resume their labors in the mines.

Arrangements have been made, and the forfeit money put up, for a prize fight within thirty days between **Dooney Harris**, of New-York, and **Tom Chandler**, of this city, for $5,000.

MEXICO.

Increased Taxation—Maximilian at Puebla.

Charleston, Saturday, Jan. 5.

The New-Orleans papers of the 3d inst. contain details of Mexican news to the 27th ult., by steamship *Trade Wind*.

The Imperial decree ordering a new enrollment of property to be taxed for the support of the Government, embraces every known description of property within the jurisdiction of the Empire. The taxes are to be paid every other month of the year, under penalty of compulsion and payment of costs.

Gen. **Douai** commands the French forces at Peubla, where **Maximilian** was living in the most private manner. The City Council had welcomed him in an address praying for the prosperity of the Empire and consolidation of the nation.

Col. **Bravo** and three of his Chiefs (Mexican) had been shot by the Imperialists.

CANADA.

The Revenue for the Month—A New Paper at Ottawa.

Kingston, Monday, Jan. 7.

The ferry steamer made her last trip for this season to Cape Vincent, on Saturday. The ice is safe for foot passengers to Wolf Island. Passengers to and from Cape Vincent must now take this route.

Ottawa, Monday, Jan. 7.

The total revenue of Canada, from all sources, for the month of December, was $798,108, and the expenditures $461,282.

The discount on American invoices for the past week was twenty-three per cent.

The first number of a new paper called the *Volunteer Review*, has made its appearance in this city. Its name indicates its object.

The Ottawa Snow-Shoe Club have their first "tramp" this evening.

The *Times* understands that the Ministers meet in council here on Wednesday or Thursday.

It snowed considerably Saturday night and yesterday. Weather is clear and cold. Thermometer 10 degrees.

More Aid for the Fenians.

Toronto, Monday, Jan. 7.

The House of Providence has received $200 and a quantity of clothing from President **Roberts** for the use of the Fenian prisoners.

The total number of disasters to Canadian shipping on the lakes during the year 1866, is sixty-eight, of which eleven were steamers, and fifty-seven sailing vessels. Three steam and eight sailing vessels proved a total loss.

Number of lives lost, twelve.

ILLINOIS.

Meeting of the Legislature—The Governor's Message.

Chicago, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Illinois Legislature convened at noon today. Lieut.-Gov. **Bross** opened the Senate with a brief address, and **Franklin Corwin**, (Republican,) of La Salle, was elected Speaker of the House.

The organization of both Houses being perfected, Gov. **Oglesby** sent a message, which fills more than a page of the *Evening Journal* of this city. The Governor, after appropriate introductory allusions to the termination of the war and the death of **Lincoln**, both of which events transpired since the last Legislature, enters upon State topics. The State debt has been reduced by $2,607,958 within two years, leaving due Dec. 1, 1866, $8,638,252. The Illinois Central Railroad tax amounted to $923,563 during the past two years, and this revenue is pledged to the payment of the State debt. The taxable property of the State, as shown by returns to Auditor for the year 1865, was $392,327,906, increase $32,500,000 over the year 1864. The revenue from tax on these assessments amounted in two years to $747,317, and including all sources, the total revenue for two years was $1,351,789. Included in this total is $134,329 from sales of the Matteson property under judgment for fraud in connection with the so-called McAllister and Stebbins bonds, one hundred and twenty of which have been finally liquidated, leaving but one of these bonds outstanding, which is, however, barred by law.

The expenditures for two years have been, for ordinary, $910,621, and for special purposes, $380,237—leaving a balance of $66,423.

The Governor calls attention to the fact that without the receipts from extraordinary sources the past two years, there would have been a deficit of upward of $500,000. He estimates the deficit at not less than $150,000 at the end of the next two years, and points to the erroneous system of assessments, which, being done by the local Boards, without State revision and equalization, produces a total much less than the real valuation of the property in the State.

The Governor believes the present rate of taxation, 12c. on $100, sufficient upon anything like a fair valuation, and recommends a State Board for equalization.

The common schools and charitable institutions are described as in a flourishing condition. The Governor recommends the Legislature's aid to the Lincoln Monument, and says the Association has received $75,000, and want $125,000 before beginning to build. No design has yet been adopted, or steps taken for the construction of the monument.

The Governor recommends that the $30,000 forfeited by recruits who deserted be appropriated in aid of the Soldiers' Home. He also recommends a better organization of the military, and refers to the Adjutant-General's voluminous report for the record of Illinois during the war. He devotes considerable attention to the subject of internal improvements, and says of the Illinois and Michigan Canal; "We ought not to abandon expectation of assistance from the General Government, nor do I believe we are yet without reasonable hope that Congress may be induced to take this whole improvement in hand and complete it in a manner commensurate with the never-ceasing demands of our exuberant and growing commerce." Intimately connected with the improvement of the Illinois and Michigan Canal is the project of the construction by the General Government or the State of a canal from the termination of the Illinois and Michigan Canal to the Mississippi River, at or near Rock Island, with navigable feeder, tapping Rock River at or near Dixon, Lee County, together, not far from 100 miles in length, and also the improvements of Rock River. Perhaps no public works could be constructed in the State which would be productive of more general and immediate benefit than these proposed improvements.

The Governor gives cordial and earnest assent to the project for calling a Convention to revise the State Constitution, and says of the National Constitutional Amendment: "This proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, after full and deliberate discussion, has received the most emphatic approval and indorsement by the people of the State. While in some sense it may be supposed that the necessity for this Amendment grew out of the late rebellion, and that it was framed with a direct reference to the state of facts resulting from war, it is candidly submitted there is not a principle asserted, a right declared, or duty defined by it that might not with great propriety have been engrafted upon the Constitution without any reference to war and independently of and antecedent to it."

The Senatorial Contest.

Chicago, Monday, Jan. 7.

The *Tribune's* Springfield special correspondent says the opponents of Senator **Trumbull** in caucus have agreed to unite upon Gen. **John M. Palmer**, both **Oglesby** and **Logan** withdrawing in his favor. Gen. **Palmer** is considered the strongest and most available man, and it is reported several members heretofore considered **Trumbull** men, and who were elected under instructions to vote for **Trumbull**, have announced their determination to support **Palmer**.

The *Tribune's* special further says: "The statement that **Trumbull** indorses the recent decision of the Supreme Court, but is opposed to the *obiter dictum*, has given strength to his opponents and alarmed some of his friends, who, not being lawyers, regard the latter as the logical deduction from the decision. Gen. **Palmer** and his friends are very busy, and seem elated with the result of their labors, while the friends of **Trumbull** are also confident of victory."

Fire at Chicago—Arrest for Attempted Wife Murder.

Chicago, Monday, Jan. 7.

Two valuable dwellings near the Douglas Monument, owned by **Frederick Smith** and W. B. **Johnson**, the latter occupied by Mr. **Ludington**, were burned this morning. Total loss about $12,000.

John Van Horn, late Lieutenant-Colonel of the Twenty-fourth Illinois Infantry, and a former member of the City Government, was arrested this morning for attempted wife murder. **Van Horn** is aged 65, has been married twenty years, and has nine children. The woman was shot through the head, but will probably recover.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Descent on a Gambling House—Meeting of Liquor Dealers—Work at the Springfield Armory.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 7.

The State constabulary made another descent upon the famous "Bite Tavern" Saturday afternoon. Ten persons engaged in gambling were arrested and sent to the Tombs, and a faro and roulette table were captured.

On Saturday afternoon quite a large meeting of the liquor dealers and landlords of the city, was held for the purpose of hearing a report from their counsel in regard to the cases that have gone to the Supreme Court of the United States. A very favorable report was made.

Springfield, Monday, Jan. 7.

The City Government for the current year will be inaugurated at 10 o'clock this morning with the usual ceremonies. Four of the eight Aldermen retain their places, and seven of the eighteen Councilmen.

The State Constables are very busy making great havoc among the liquor nuisances in the city.

Work on the new breech-loaders will be commenced at the Armory this week, and in the milling department the work will be carried on day and night.

Death of a Miser—The Shoe Trade Reviving.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 7.

An aged woman, who spent her time in ragpicking, has just died in Charlestown, amid scenes of the greatest distress, filth and poverty. Prior to her decease a skirt was found in her apartment, in which there was sewed up several thousand dollars in gold.

A few inches of snow fell yesterday, and there is very good sleighing to-day, though the snow is too weak to last long.

There are signs of a revival in the shoe trade, as buyers from the South are beginning to make some inquiry.

From Boston—Inauguration of the New Mayor.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 7.

Mayor **Norcross**, with the new City Government, were inaugurated to-day. The Mayor's address treats very fully of local matters. The total city debt at the end of 1866 was something over $13,000,000. The valuation of taxable property on the 1st of May last was $415,362,345, being an increase on the previous year of nearly forty-three and a half millions of dollars.

The Mayor recommends a stringent license law for the sale of liquors.

The new city authorities were inaugurated in nearly all the cities of the Commonwealth to-day.

Municipal Election at Salem.

Salem, Mass., Monday, Jan. 7.

The municipal election to-day turned upon the question of the introduction of the Wenham water in the City. **David Roberts**, who is favorable to that measure, was elected Mayor by a nearly unanimous vote.

Fire.

Scituate, Mass., Monday, Jan. 7.

The board and stave factory of W. & R. E. **Barden** was burned yesterday; loss $5,000; insured for $3,000. The fire is supposed to have been an incendiary one.

The Boston Common Council.

Boston, Monday, Jan. 27.

The Boston Common Council to-day elected **Weston Lewis** President. The other offices were filled by the old incumbents.

CONNECTICUT.

The Democratic Convention.

New-Haven, Monday, Jan. 7.

To-morrow the Democratic State Convention is to be held in this city. Quite a number of delegates have already arrived, consisting of most of the Democratic leaders from all sections of the State. A caucus was held to-night at the New-House to arrange the programme for the Convention to-morrow.

It is expected that Hon. **Isaac Toucey** will be made permanent chairman. The indications are that the proceedings of the Convention will be harmonious, and that Hon. **James English**, of New-Haven, will be nominated for Governor in the first ballot. Hon. **James Brooks**, of New-York, is expected to address the Convention in the evening.

The New Water Works at Hartford—The Farmington Murder.

Hartford, Monday, Jan. 7.

The pumps on the Connecticut River water works ceased working on Wednesday, and the new Trout Brook reservoir was turned on as the water supply.

The examination of **Moister** and **Smith**, arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of **Luther G. Thompson**, of Farmington, on the night of Oct. 20, will take place to-morrow at Farmington.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ex-Secretary Harlan at Charleston—A Strike Among the Wharf Hands.

Charleston, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Senator **Harlan**, Ex-Secretary of the Interior, left our city for the North last evening. He was everywhere hospitably received, and greatly pleased with his visit.

The strike of the wharf-hands continued all day yesterday, and business was materially impeded thereby. This is the second strike within a few months.

Ex-Secretary Harlan's Visit—Cotton Market.

Charleston, S. C., Saturday, Jan. 5.

Ex-Secretary **Harlan**, who is on a visit to our city, was serenaded by the band belonging to the Sixth United States Infantry at the Mills House last evening.

During his stay here the Ex-Secretary has been waited upon by a number of gentlemen, including several of our most prominent citizens. At some of these interviews propositions were discussed looking to the formation of a Union League, which shall labor for the reconstruction of the State upon the principles of the dominant party in Congress.

The cotton market has been steady to-day at 35c. for Middling Uplands, with sales of 250 bales.

At the close there was an easy feeling, but holders refused any concessions.

LOUISIANA.

Presentation to Collector Kellogg—The Riot Investigation Committee.

Cincinnati, Sunday, Jan. 6.

Collector **Kellogg**, of New-Orleans, has been presented with a handsome service of silver by parties connected with the United States Inspectors' and Surveyors' Departments.

The evidence taken by the Congressional Committee upon the recent riot would occupy about 250 columns of the New-York Times.

The supply of cotton to be shipped from Trinity River this season is estimated at 12,000 bales.

Emigration to Mexico—The Election Ordered by Gov. Wells—Locomotive Explosion.

New-Orleans, Monday, Jan. 7.

Mexican advices state that the schooner *San Carlos*, with five planters, emigrants, from Austin County, Texas, for Tuxpan, in Mexico, had sailed from Galveston loaded with their goods.

The election to fill vacancies in the Legislature, ordered by Gov. **Wells**, has resulted in the choice in every case of persons opposed to his policy.

A locomotive exploded last evening on the Mexican Gulf Railway, 12 miles below the city. The engineer had both legs torn off, and a negro fireman was badly injured. No other casualties are reported.

ALBANY.

The United States Senatorship.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Albany, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 7.

Lyman Tremaine, of Albany, and **Calvin T. Hulburd**, of St. Lawrence, have decided not to be candidates for United States Senator, and are exerting themselves to promote the election of **Roscoe Conkling**.

TEXAS.

Successful Management of the Freedmen's Bureau—Movement of Troops to the Frontier.

Washington, Monday, Jan. 7.

Galveston advices received here represent that Gen. **Kiddoo**'s management of the Freedmen's Bureau had met with warm acceptance at the hands of the planters. The General does not permit any loafing on the part of the freedmen in the performance of their contracts, and hence the esteem in which he is held by the planters.

The Fourth United States Cavalry had left San Antonio for the frontier. Several companies of regulars had also proceeded to the frontier and interior towns.

Dr. **Lyons**, conservative, was elected Mayor of San Antonio by a majority of 200 over his opponent, Judge **Sterbling**.

MAINE.

Railroad Accident—Passenger Train Thrown Down an Embankment—The Fireman Killed—Several Persons Injured.

Portland, Me., Monday, Jan. 7.

The morning train on the Great Falls and Conway Railroad, which connects with the Portland, Saco Portsmouth Road, ran off the track at Great Works, South Berwick. The engine was thrown from the track and upset.

The passenger car, containing thirty-five persons, was hurled down a steep forty feet embankment, and nearly all on board more or less injured. The accident was caused by ice filling the track, so as to leave no hold for the flanges of the car wheels.

John Earle, the fireman, was scalded so severely that he died.

Chas. Perry, engineer, was very badly injured, and it is feared fatally, but is still alive.

Rufus Stearns, of Great Falls, had his scalp torn off by being thrown against the top of a seat.

Two gentlemen named **Kenney** and **West** were somewhat injured.

No others were seriously hurt.

The Annual State Treasury Report.

Augusta, Me., Monday, Jan 7.

The annual report of the State Treasurer was submitted to the Legislature this forenoon.

The whole amount received into the Treasury during the year 1866, was $2,244,761 99.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1866, was $305,175 54; total, $2,549,937 53. There were expended in all $2,317,745 04.

The cash on hand Dec. 31, 1866, was $232,192 49. Total, $2,549,937 53.

Fire at St. Joseph.

St. Joseph, Monday, Jan. 7.

An attempt was made last night to blow up the dry goods store and grocery store of **Isaac Rosenthal**. The druggist adjoining the store saw a light and smelt cotton burning. He forced the door and discovered a candle setting in some cotton, and under it a keg of powder. One minute later and the whole block would have been shattered, and many lives lost.

Rosenthal and **Levi**, his partner, have been arrested, and will be examined to-morrow. They were insured for several thousand dollars over the valuation of their stock.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Inauguration Ceremonies—Election of State Treasurer—The United States Senatorship.

Harrisburgh, Monday, Jan. 7.

Gen. E. C. **Williams** has been appointed by the joint Legislative Committee in charge of the inauguration as Chief-Marshal on the occasion. He has issued an order inviting the "Boys in Blue" from all parts of the country, existing military organizations, civic associations and firemen of Pennsylvania to take part in the inauguration ceremonies.

The election for State Treasurer comes off to-morrow, when the Republican candidate, **Wm. H. Kemble**, of Philadelphia, will be reëlected, making his third term. **Thaddeus Stevens** and **John W. Forney** have had rooms secured for them for the purpose of being here during the Republican caucus for United States Senator.

Ex-Gov. **Bigler** intends erecting a building for the accommodation of an extensive banking firm, of which he is to be the head.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore Corn and Flour Exchange.

Baltimore, Monday, Jan. 7.

The annual election for officers of the Corn and Flour Exchange was held to-day. Three tickets were in the field, called the regular, independent and opposition. The latter was made up of the most conservative among the members. The election was contested with great spirit. Nine of the independent and six of the opposition candidates were elected.

OHIO.

Railroad Accident.

Sandusky, Monday, Jan. 7.

At Mansfield this evening the mail train on the Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Railroad ran over Mr. **John Thompson**, master machinist of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, cutting off his left leg near the hip and crushing his right foot. He will probably die of his injuries. Repeated warnings were given him.

MISSOURI.

The Contest for the Senatorship.

St. Louis, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Senatorial contest is narrowed down to the issue of Drake and anti-Drake. The Conservatives are trying to bargain to defeat **Drake**, agreeing to vote for a moderate Radical; but the proposition is designed to defeat Gov. **Fletcher**, who declines any bargain on his behalf with the Conservatives.

St. Louis, Monday, Jan. 7.

Gen. **Grant**'s lawsuit to recover the Dent farm came up to-day and is now progressing.

A Society of Yale College graduates was organized Saturday.

The river is reopened and boats are loading for New-Orleans.

The St. Louis Fenians Give Up the Cause.

St. Louis, Monday, Jan. 7.

The Fenians here generally denounce **Stephens** as a humbug. The whole Fenian movement is now looked upon by them as dead.

Investigation of Railroad Sales.

Jefferson City, Monday, Jan. 7.

A resolution was offered to-day in the Senate for the appointment of a Committee of Five to investigate the sale of certain railroads by Gov. **Fletcher**, and was adopted.

WISCONSIN.

Want of Snow—Lumbermen Discouraged.

Chicago, Monday, Jan. 7.

Papers from nearly all parts of Wisconsin complain of a lack of snow.

Fears are entertained of much injury to Winter wheat, and operations of lumbermen, who have been calculating on getting out more logs than ever, are greatly interfered with in some instances. Lumbermen have withdrawn their men from the woods.

KENTUCKY.

Trial of the Guerrillas.

Louisville, Monday, Jan. 7.

The trial of the guerrillas confined at Franklin, Ky., for robbing railroad train, &c., commenced to-day at a special term of the Circuit Court. The day was consumed in getting a jury. The charge of murder will first be tried; the Commonwealth failing in this, they will then be tried for robbery.

The Poughkeepsie Ice-Boat Association.

Poughkeepsie, Monday, Jan. 7.

Three vessels of the Poughkeepsie ice-boat fleet went to New-Hamburgh to-day on an exploring expedition. Seven members of the Ice-Boat Association accompanied the vessels. No trial of speed was made, as the ice south is filled with hummocks, flint ledges and boulders. The vessels were the *Icicle*, *Snow Flake* and *Haze*. One dash of two miles was made in one and a half minutes.

NEW-MEXICO.

Organization of the Legislature.

Louisville, Sunday, Jan. 6.

The New-Mexican Legislature has organized by the election of R. M. **Stevens** as Speaker of the House and **Miguel Pino** as President of the Council.

The gold mines near Fort Stanton are reported to be giving out.

The United States officers near Fort Sumner were engaged in horse racing.

Rumors prevailed of trouble between Col. **Anderson**, Mr. **Henderson**, U. S. Indian Agent, and others, with reference to the Apache and Ute Indians.

Active preparations for mining in the Spring were in progress.

THE PLAINS.

More Indian Depredations and Murders.

St. Joseph, Monday, Jan. 7.

A telegram from the Plains says that Sweetwater Station was burned by the Indians on the 1st of January. A party of telegraph men went there to-day and found the mutilated bodies of one soldier and the telegraph operator.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Marine Disasters—The Storm Encountered by the Steamer Don—Admiral Porter and Commander Chandler Slightly Injured.

Fortress Monroe, Monday, Jan. 7.

The bark *Savannah*, from Navasa, with guano, for Philadelphia, arrived to-day. She encountered heavy weather for the last ten days, lost spars and sails, and is short of provisions and water. On Dec. 2, South of Cape Hatteras, fell in with the schooner *L. P. Smith*, of New-York, from Wilmington for New-York, with a cargo of naval stores. Her mainmast was gone, and she was leaking. Took Captain and crew on board, and abandoned the vessel.

The storm off Hatteras, which the steamer *Don* encountered, was a severe northeaster. At one time it was thought the vessel would go down. A heavy sea rolled her bulwarks under water and washed away her cutter, and her mainmast was snapped off. Admiral **Porter** received a painful contusion in his side by being thrown across the cabin. Commander **Chandler** was injured in the hand. Several seamen also were injured. Mr. **Seward** escaped. The furniture was badly damaged.

Shock of an Earthquake.

Rochester, N. Y., Monday, Jan. 7.

Two distinct shocks of an earthquake were felt in the town of Wheatland, in this county, and in Caledonia, Livingston County. The first came at 5 P. M. and the second between 8 and 9. The shock came from the southwest and passed away to the southeast. Buildings were perceptibly shaken and a rumbling noise was heard.

Court of Appeals.

Albany, Monday, Jan. 7.

In the Court of Appeals the day calendar for Jan. 8 is as follows: 11, 36, 37 38, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 46, 8, 630½, 986, 48, 49, 24 and 45.

What Doctors, Ministers and Professors think of them.—"I recommend their use to public speakers."—Rev. E. H. Chapin. "I have never changed my mind respecting BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began thinking well of."—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. "Great service in subduing hoarseness."—Rev. Daniel Wise, New-York. "The Troches are a staff of life to me."—Prof. Edward North, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y. "A simple and elegant combination for Coughs, &c."—Dr. G. F. Bigelow, Boston.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company Silversmiths, of Providence, R. I., inform the trade that they are producing fine Electro-plated Goods, comprising full Dinner and Tea Services and Table Ware of every description of a very superior quality, and of new and elegant designs. The base is Nickel Silver, upon which is a deposit of pure silver of such thickness that they possess all the advantages of solid silver in utility, and from beauty of design and superior finish are undistinguishable from it.

The Gorham Manufacturing Company refer with confidence to the high reputation they have established in the production of Solid Silver Ware, in which they have been for many years engaged, and they now assure the public that they will fully sustain that reputation by the production of Electro-plated Wares of such quality and extreme durability as will insure entire satisfaction to the purchaser. All articles made by them are stamped thus:

GORHAM MF'G CO

And all such are fully guaranteed. They feel it necessary particularly to call the attention of purchasers to the above trade-mark, as their designs have been already extensively imitated. These goods can only be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country.

Card from Ball, Black & Co.

For two months past rumors have been rife that we had failed, or suspended.

To state, simply but emphatically, *that there is no foundation whatever for such reports*, will, we are confident, satisfy the many friends of our house who so flatteringly have sympathized with our *supposed* disaster.

It has been a question with us whether it was necessary to make this public denial: but as the report has now appeared in print, and even been reëchoed from Europe, perhaps it is better that we should do so.

It is now verging on half a century since the establishment of our house, and none of our paper has ever been dishonored: and, if we may be excused for discounting the events of the future, we feel certain that such a contingency is scarcely possible.

BALL, BLACK & CO., Jewelers,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.

New-York, 5th January, 1867.

An American Testimonial
TO
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT BEVERAGE OF HEALTH.

Dyspeptics, take notice of this letter:

"I have found great benefit in my case (dyspepsia) from your Malt Extract, and I cheerfully recommend it. I have never found anything to agree with me so well.
WILLIAM MOLLER,
No. 6 West 20th-st., New-York."

To persons opposed to spirituous liquors, Hoff's Malt Extract Beverage of Health is the most agreeable and nutritious tonic, and should be used by all, as it does not contain the injurious properties, nor produce the exciting and irritating effects, of wine or spirits. It is also recommended by the most eminent physicians, both in Europe and the United States, as the most sure and pleasant remedy for hoarseness, coughs, consumption, &c. HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT depot, 542 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye. The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Florence REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES. Best family sewing-machine in the world. FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine. "Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report, at the "Grand Trial."*] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing Machines, 543 B'way, 1st prem. Md. Inst. N. Y. & Pa. St. Fairs, '66.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-stitch Sewing-machine and Buttonhole-machine, No. 625 Broadway.

A Lady who has suffered for over five months the most extreme torture from Neuralgia has been completely cured by one dose (forty drops) of METCALFE'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY.

A New Style of Wedding Cards, Crystal and granulated. Engraved by DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality. Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye is universally acknowledged as the best extant. Factory No. 6 Astor House.

At Everdell's Card Depot, 302 Broadway.—The new Wedding and Crystal Visiting Cards.

F. Y. S.—Try Ballou's French Yoke Shirts. For sale everywhere. No. 409 Broadway, N. Y.

The Lily of the Night.

The name might properly be given to the Cereus Grandiflora whose magnificent flowers begin to unfold in the evening twilight and veil their white bosoms with the dawn, but PHALON'S NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS, surcharged with their ravishing fragrance, exhales its inexhaustible sweetness at all times and seasons in innumerable American homes.

A Sure Pile Cure.

Dr. GILBERT'S PILE INSTRUMENT positively cures the worst cases of piles. Sent by mail on receipt of $4. Circulars free. Sold by druggists. Agents wanted everywhere. Address J. B. ROMAINE, Manager, No. 575 Broadway, New-York.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

DIED.

Allen.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 6, **Mary Ann Allen**, wife of Francis P. M. Allen.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, 44th-st., near 3d-av., on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 1 o'clock.

Butler.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Jan. 7, of congestion, **Marian**, youngest child of Nevin W. and Caroline A. Butler, aged 5 years, 11 months and 15 days.

Notice of funeral on Wednesday.

Cummings.—In this City, on Sunday evening, Jan. 6, Rev. **Moses Cummings**, aged 50 years, 11 months and 21 days.

Funeral in the Christian Church at Irvington, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Services at his residence, No. 18 St. Mark's-place, at 9½ A. M.

De Bevoise.—At Newtown, L. I., on Sunday, Jan. 6, **Cataline De Bevoise**, wife of the late Jacob De Bevoise, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, C. S. De Bevoise.

Hegeman.—At Savannah, Ga., on Sunday, Dec. 30, of typhoid fever, **George R. Hegeman**, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av.

Kain.—On Saturday night, Jan. 5, **Charles**, only son of William and Elmira H. Kain, in the 19th year of his age.

His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at 10½ o'clock Wednesday morning, 9th inst., at Christ Church, corner of 5th-av. and 35th-st., previous to conveying the body to the family vault for interment at St. Paul's Church, East Chester.

☞ Brooklyn and Boston papers please copy.

Lash.—On Monday, Jan. 7, Mrs. **Elizabeth Lash**, widow of the late J. H. Lash, in the 59th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son-in-law, Jesse Carly, No. 93 Bond-st., near Dean, on Wednesday, Dec. 9, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Mitchell.—At Hudson, N. Y., on Friday, Jan. 4, Mr. **Alexander C. Mitchell**, in the 73d year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

McMillan.—Suddenly, in this City, on Sunday, Jan. 6, **John McMillan**, recently of New-Orleans, in the 29th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his father, **Robert H. McMillan**, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Stanton, Jr., No. 313 West 23d-st., on Wednesday morning at 11½ o'clock.

☞ New-Orleans papers please copy.

McGeorge.—At Golden's Bridge, Westchester Co., on Monday, Jan. 7, **Mary**, youngest daughter of Percy A. and Martha McGeorge.

Funeral at Katonah this day at 1 o'clock.

Magie.—At Newark, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 4, **Seth W. Magie**, in the 68th year of his age.

The funeral services will be held at the South Park Presbyterian Church on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives are invited to meet at his late residence, No. 626 Clinton-av., at 1 o'clock P. M.

Murray.—On Saturday evening, after a short illness, **Hattie A.**, wife of James Murray, eldest daughter of H. M. and Harriet A. Wells, aged 23 years, 1 month and 4 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Pollock.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, at his residence at Cranford, N. J., Mr. **George Pollock**, late of Morrisania, N. Y., in the 63d year of his age.

The funeral service will take place at his late residence on Wednesday, the 9th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Friends from New-York will take the 11 o'clock train by the New-Jersey Central Railroad, leaving foot of Liberty-st. Carriages will be in waiting at the Cranford Depot.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Potter.—On Saturday, Jan. 5, **Otis R. Potter**, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Holland Lodge No. 8, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 5th-av., third house north of 3d-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

Parsons.—On the afternoon of Sunday, Jan. 6 inst., after a short illness, **Reed McIlvaine**, only surviving son and eldest child of John Edward and Mary Dumesnil Parsons, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of his parents are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, Jan. 8, at 10 A. M., at their residence, No. 68 West 35th-st., whence his remains will be taken to Rye for interment.

Richards.—On Sunday, Jan. 6, **David Richards, Jr.**, in the 20th year of his age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his brother, Charles, No. 736 3d-av. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Rich.—On Monday, Jan. 7, **Howard M. Rich**, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 186 Broome-st.

Underhill.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., **Sarah Underhill**, widow of the late Elanathan Underhill, in her 80th year.

Funeral service at Tuckahoe, N. Y., at 12 o'clock M., Tuesday. Train leaves at 10 o'clock A. M.

Wheeler.—At Havana, on Sunday, Dec. 23, **Anita Caroline**, wife of Samuel G. Wheeler, Jr., of this City, and daughter of John Louis Crabbe, of La Cidra, Cuba.

☞ The funeral of **James Brewer**, late of Peekskill, N. Y., deceased, will take place at the residence of Mr. Coffin S. Brown, at Peekskill, on Thursday, Jan. 10, at 1 o'clock, and at the Presbyterian Church at 1½ o'clock.

MOURNING GOODS.

A CARD.—W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, has constantly on hand a full assortment of Bombazines and all other Mourning Dress Goods; also, Bonnets, Shawls, Cloaks, Vails, Crapes, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c. N. B.—Ladies waited on with goods at their residence. Suits to order on short notice. No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

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FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES FOR sale, for the years 1863, 1864, 1865 and 1866, to date, including the Sunday edition; price, $15 per year. Address SAM, Box No. 101 *Times* Office.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A regular meeting of this Association will be held at No. 6 Vandam-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1867, at 7 P. M. Members are requested to be punctual.
Wm. Milliken, Rec. Sec. JOHN EGAN, President.

FINANCIAL.

FISK & HATCH

BANKERS AND DEALERS

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U. S. 5-20 BONDS,
U. S. 10-40 BONDS,
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TURNER BROTHERS,
Bankers, corner of Nassau and Pine sts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE stockholders of the WASHINGTON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, of the City of New-York:

That at a special meeting of the Directors of said Company, held at their office, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on the 30th day of November, A. D. 1866, in view of a deficiency in the capital of said Company, caused by unprecedented marine disasters, and under and in pursuance of section 11 of the charter of said Company, and of the statute in such case made and provided, it was unanimously resolved that an assessment of forty per cent. be and the same was accordingly duly assessed upon each and every share of the capital stock of said Company, payable at the office of said Company, No. 40 Pine-st., in said City, on or before the 3d day of January, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1866. A. L. McCARTHY, Secretary.

OFFICE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT COMPANY, BROADWAY, CORNER 42D-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of other business, will be held at their office on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867. Poll will be opened at 12 M., and closed at 2 P. M.

The transfer book will be closed on the evening of Dec. 31, 1866, and reopened on the morning of Jan. 15, 1867.

WILLIAM G. HART, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WILKES-BARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY, 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Wilkes-Barre Coal and Iron Company for the election of Directors, &c., will be held at their office, in the Borough of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., on WEDNESDAY, 30th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Polls will close at 11 o'clock. The transfer-books will be closed from the 16th to the 31st instant, both days inclusive. By order of the Board.

WM. H. TILLINGHAST, Secretary.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING of the stockholders of this bank will be held at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year.

C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

ELECTION NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the McDermott Patent Bolt Manufacturing Company will be held at the Fontine Hotel, Nos. 427 and 429 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, for the purpose of electing Trustees to serve for the ensuing year, commencing at 2 o'clock P. M.

JAMES KYDD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1866.

ELECTION NOTICE—THE ANNUAL ELECTION of ten Trustees of the UNION TRUST COMPANY of New-York, to supply the place of those whose terms expire, will be held at the office of the said Company, No. 73 Broadway, corner of Rector-st., on the THIRD TUESDAY (the 15th) of January instant, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. Dated Jan. 3, 1867.

WM. F. ALDRICH, Secretary.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

W. H. SANFORD, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking rooms, corner Broadway and Murray-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, Broadway and Chambers sts., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE BIGELOW BLUE STONE COMPANY, MALDEN, N. Y., Dec. 31, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company and inspectors of the next election will be held at the office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock.

H. BOGARDUS, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

ELECTION.—The annual election for Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House No. 237 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M., and 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE BISHOP GUTTA PERCHA COMPANY, Jan. 2, 1867.

AN ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTEES of this Company to serve for the ensuing year, will take place at the offices of the Company, No. 113 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 1 o'clock P. M.

(Signed,) WILLIAM HEATON, President.
(Signed,) SAMUEL BOARDMAN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, and for inspectors, will be held at the Company's office, No. 71 Wall-st. on TUESDAY, 8th January, 1867, commencing at 1 o'clock and closing at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held between 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867, at the Banking-house, No. 234 Pearl-st.

GEORGE MONTAGUE, Cashier.

THE EIGHTH NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-room, No. 650 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

CHAS. HUDSON, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, 8th of January next.

The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

BELOIT AND MADISON RAILROAD CO., Dec. 29, 1866.

THE COUPONS OF THIS COMPANY, due on the 2d day of January, 1867, will be paid on and after that date at the office of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company, No. 57 Broadway, New-York.

A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

F. CHANDLER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Company will be held at this office on TUESDAY, the 8th of January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

THE BOWERY NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1866.

AN ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN DIRECTORS of this institution, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking-room, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE BULLION MINING COMPANY OF MONTANA are hereby notified that an election for Trustees will be held on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, at No. 187 Washington-st.

GEO. S. STJOHN, Secretary, Pro Tem.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

MECHANICS' & TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Poll will be open from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.

GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank, and for inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, the 8th January, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN B. KEARNY, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

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CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108¼	108½	June, 7-30	104⅝	105
Coupon, 1881	108½	108⅝	July, 7-30	104⅝	105
5-20 Regist'd '62	105½	[illegible]	June, C.I.Nt's, '64	116½	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	107½	107¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	116	116¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	106	106¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	115¼	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	106¼	106½	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	114½	114¾
5-20 " new, '65	104	104¼	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	113½	113¾
10-40 Registered	99⅞	100¼	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	111½	111¾
10-40 Coupon	99⅞	100¼	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	110½	110¾
Gold	134	134½	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	110⅛	110½
August, 7-30	104⅞	105⅛	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '65	110	110½

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

D. HENRY SMITH,

NO. 57 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, foreign exchange, bought and sold on commission.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of "THE NATIONAL BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK," in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday in January, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$1,158,634 21	
Indebtedness of directors	180,032 31	$1,338,666 52
Overdrafts		191 19
Banking-house	$50,000 00	
Other real estate	13,200 00	63 200 00
Cash items (including revenue stamps)		267,332 73
Due from National banks		29,673 06
Due from Superintendent Banking Department, Albany, at New-York State National Bank, Albany		12,785 00
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		297,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand		519,600 00
Securities on hand (New-York State stock)		132,400 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National banks	$38,332 00	
Cash on hand in circulating notes of State banks	1,335 00	39,667 00
Specie		54,842 12
Fractional Currency	$901 95	
Legal-tender notes	470 802 00	
Compound interest notes	33,080 00	504,783 95
Total		$3,279,541 57

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$800,000 00
Surplus fund		160,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$266,600 00	
Less amount on hand	20,723 00	
Amount outstanding		245,877 00
Individual deposits		1,591,046 34
Dividends unpaid		19,596 50
Due National banks		358,284 97
Due to other banks and bankers		24,136 44
State Bank circulation outstanding		12,648 00
Discount	$2,615 98	
Interest	21,852 37	
Profit and loss	43,4[illegible] 97	67,952 32
Total		$3,279,541 57

I, G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier of the National Butchers and Drovers Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of January, 1867. G. G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

[Five Cent Int. Rev. Stamp canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION of the CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of January, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted and loans		$1,650,730 20
Indebtedness of Directors	$78,741 81	
Overdrafts		3,918 35
Real estate		6,022 87
Current expenses		609 12
Cash items (including revenue stamps)		270,907 03
Superintendent of Bank Department, State of New-York		4,600 00
Due from National Banks		118,506 70
Due from other banks and bankers		16,769 17
United States bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		150,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		33,960 00
Specie		51,308 41
Legal tender notes		288,816 00
Compound interest notes		270,000 00
Treasurer United States, taxes overpaid		1,204 95
Total		$1,867,252 80

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$450,000 00
Surplus Fund		190,000 00
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$132,500 00	
Less amount on hand	3,315 00	
Amount outstanding		129,185 00
Individual deposits		1,057,485 82
Dividends unpaid		19 517 99
Due National Banks		14,895 30
Due to other banks and bankers		120,508 95
State Bank circulation outstanding		4,565 00
Discount	$700 79	
Interest	519 51	
Profit and loss	6,804 57	8,024 87
Uncollected checks		243,159 87
Total		$1,867,252 80

I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the Chatham National Bank of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of January, 1867. WM. H. BROWN, Commissioner of Deeds.

[5 cent Int. Rev. stamp canceled.]

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INTEREST on the bonds and stocks of the corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Feb. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed on THURSDAY, the 10th inst.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

GENERAL OFFICE OF THE KENTUCKY BOURBON CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1866.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of this Company is hereby ordered to convene at the office of the Company, No. 80 Broadway, New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 3 o'clock P. M., with a view to increase the capital stock of the company from three thousand (3,000) shares, $300,000, to ten thousand (10,000) shares, $1,000,000, and to alter, amend, or change the by-laws and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

C. H. SANBORN, President.

C. H. SANBORN, LEVI GRAY, } A majority of the Trustees.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1866.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the banking room on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the office of the Company, No. 102 Broadway, between Wall and Pine sts. The poll will open at 12 o'clock noon, and continue open one hour.

CYRUS PECK, Secretary.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR ELEVEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the stockholders of the Beekman Oil Company will be held at the Company's office, No. 20 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on the 15th day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Trustees and other important business. By order of the Board of Trustees, JAS. A. CROSBY, Sec'y.

$30,000 WANTED FOR A TERM OF YEARS—First mortgage on Brooklyn water-front lots, with bulkhead; on the premises are entirely new brick storehouses, machinery, &c.; the entire property is worth over $100,000; the security is unquestionable. Address J. W. W., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.

A. GILBERT, Cashier.

EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK.—THE annual election for fifteen Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 680 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the eighth day of January, 1867, between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Jan. 7, 1867.

SCHEDULES OF (30) THIRTY OR MORE 7.30 Coupons due Jan. 15, 1867, will now be received for examination at the United States Treasury.

H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1867, ON the Minnesota 8 Per Cent. Bonds, will be paid at the office of F. M. MYERS & CO., No. 48 Wall-st.

CHARLES SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

FINANCIAL

HASLETT MCKIM, ROBERT MCKIM, JOHN A. MCKIM.

M'KIM BROS. & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

NO. 62 WALL-ST.,

ALLOW INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO DRAFT, GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO ORDERS FROM OTHER PLACES.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1866.

The annual election for Eleven Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking Room on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.

Polls open from 11 to 12 A. M.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

$250,000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND mortgage, in one or more sums, on real estate in this City. JOHN F. CONREY, No. 62 Wall-st., Room No. 12.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

Chatham-square, New-York.

MONEY DEPOSITED BEFORE JAN. 21 WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JAN. 1.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED, FREE OF TAX.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Sec'y.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in January.

Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT.—FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
PRESENT DEPOSITS, $3,950,000.

SIX PER CENT. interest paid on all sums from $1 to $5,000, free from Government tax.

All moneys deposited on or before January 10, will draw interest from the 1st.

BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.

RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, entitled thereto, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1867.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the rate of Six Per Cent. per annum on all sums of five hundred dollars and under, entitled thereto, and Five Per Cent. per annum on all sums over five hundred dollars, entitled thereto, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. By order of

B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President.

JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, } Secretaries.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 10 Cooper Institute, 3d-av.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, (free from Government tax), on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on or after the THIRD WEDNESDAY in January.

Deposits made before Jan. 20 will draw interest from the 1st inst.

Bank open daily from 10 to 2, and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

ISAAC J. SMITH, President.

WM J. BARNES, Secretary.

MECHANICS AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 283 BOWERY.

Six per cent. interest (free from Government tax) allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Jan. 21 will draw interest from 1st January.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

NO. 58 BOWERY, CORNER OF CANAL-ST.
SIX PER CENT. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX.

Interest allowed on all amounts from $5 to $5,000. Open every day from 10 to 3, and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Jan. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

No. 429 CANAL-ST., corner of Varick.

Six per cent. interest on $5 to $5,000, free of tax. Deposits before Jan. 20 will bear interest from Jan. 1. Assets $2,556,156 19. E. V. HAUGHWOUT, President.

G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. T. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE 21ST INST. BY INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF MERCHANTS' CLERKS AND OTHERS, No. 516 Broadway. Six per Cent on $500 and under, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866.

DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY NOTIfied that interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums from $1 to $500, and at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on all sums over $500, which have been deposited for the space of six and three months previous to the 1st day of January 1, 1867, payable on and after the 21st day of January next. Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest as if deposited previous to the 1st of January.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 P. M.

CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 BROADWAY, ENTRANCE ON PARK-PLACE.

DIVIDEND—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INstitution have directed that the usual dividend on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $500, and FIVE PER CENT. over $500 (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1867.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.

WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-av., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax. Deposits made on or before Jan. 10 will draw interest from Jan. 1.

THOMAS CHRISTY, President.

R. H. BULL, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, NO. 594 8th-av., corner 42d-st.—Open daily. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—HENRY A. GARRETT, JAMES R. CLARK, Jr., EDWIN D. GRISWOLD and JAMES R. CORDNER, Plaintiffs, against ELLERY C. FOLGER and PERCY W. TIBBS, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of this Court, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at my office, No. 243 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of thirteen hundred and forty-seven dollars and twenty-five cents, with interest on the same from the 13th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, besides the cost of this action.—Dated New-York, Nov. 13, 1866. CHARLES H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

The said complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on Dec. 10, 1866. CHAS. H. SMITH, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

[U. S. Inter. Rev. 50-cent stamp, canceled.] d11-law6wTu.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against EDWIN S. PORTER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of William Porter, Jr., No. 271 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of April next.

DATED Oct. 11, 1866.

MARY JANE PORTER, WILLIAM PORTER, Jr., } Administrators.

o16 law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS M. McLEAN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the office of WILLIAM LINTZ, No. 165 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 14, 1866.

EDWIN L. ABEL, WILLIAM LINTZ, } Executors.

s18-law6mTu*

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

KUCKOO CLOCKS,

Wholesale and retail at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., Patentee and sole manufacturer, 209 6th-av. Ladies' watches with secret locket for likeness, besides a great variety of other watches, French clocks, jewelry and silverware at A. FRANKFIELD & CO., No. 209 6th-av., corner 14th-st. and No. 315 6th-av., corner 20th-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUperior in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 605 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

VALENTINES.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.—THE Trade are invited to examine stock for season of 1867 now open. Orders filled promptly at the old establishment of

T. W. STRONG,
No. 599 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos 124 and 126 William-st., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND.

Clinton Fire Insurance Company.

A semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per cent., free of tax, has THIS DAY, been declared, payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 156 Broadway.

JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 8, 1867.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

NO. 283 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND.—The trustees have declared a semi-annual dividend (free from Government tax) of 6 per cent. per annum, on all sums of from $5 to $5,000 entitled thereto, payable on and after Jan. 21.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit.

STEPHEN CUTTER, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.

DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 7.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, Dec. 17, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared the regular quarterly dividend of Two and a Half per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of Three and a Half per cent., less the Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after the 16th day of January, 1867, at the office of Messrs. Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.

The transfer books will close on the 29th day of December, at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopen on the 17th day of January, 1867.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 644 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st., Dec. 20, 1866.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS INSTITUTION have declared the THIRTY-SECOND SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1, and not exceeding $500, and Five per cent. per annum on amounts over $500, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, the Institution paying the Government Tax.

The dividend will be credited under date of Jan 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.

EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.

C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of 5 per cent. for the current six months, free from Government tax, payable to the stockholders on and after WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2, 1867; and an extra dividend of 3 per cent. to cover the amount of the State, City and County taxes of 1866, on the shareholders of this Bank, to be paid to the shareholders on satisfactory evidence of there being no claim for these taxes.

The transfer books will remain closed from this date until the morning of SATURDAY, Jan. 5, 1867

WM. I. JENKINS, Cashier.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 WEST-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 3, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMpany have declared a dividend on the preferred stock, from the earnings of the road for the year ending 31st December, ult., of seven per cent., payable less the Government tax, on MONDAY, the 21st day of January, 1867, at the Treasurer's Office, Erie-place, to the registered holders of stock at the closing of the books.

The transfer-books of the preferred stock will close on SATURDAY, the 5th, and reopen on the 22d inst.

By order of the Board,

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free from Government, State, County and City taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on and after the 2d day of January next.

The Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax (2 3-10 per cent.) whenever the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders.

The transfer books will be closed from the 26th inst. to the 2d proximo.

E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., (free from Government, State, County and City tax) has been this day declared, payable on and after Jan. 2, 1867, the Bank assuming to pay the State, County and City tax, in the event that the United States Supreme Court shall decide the said tax to be legal and binding on the Bank or its stockholders. The transfer books will be closed from this date until the 9th of January.

JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE MILWAUKEE and St. Paul Railway Company have declared a dividend from the net earnings of 1866 of 10 per cent., payable in common stock, or, at the option of the Company, of 5 per cent. cash, to the preferred shareholders as shown by their books Jan. 1, 1867.

The transfer books will be reopened Jan. 20, 1867, and the dividend will be due to those in whose name the stock stands on that day. Dividend payable on or before June 1, 1867. CHAS. P. GILPIN, Transfer Agent.

ROME, WATERTOWN AND OGDENSBURGH RAILROAD, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 15th January. The transfer-books will be closed from the 25th inst. to the date of payment. Dividends on stock registered in New-York will be paid at the Mercantile National Bank.

R. E. HUNGERFORD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON IRON COMPANY, HUDSON, Dec. 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF the HUDSON IRON COMPANY, have this day declared a dividend of twenty-five per cent. payable at their office in this City on the 10th of January, 1867, to the stockholders whose names shall on that day stand in the books of the said Company as stockholders.

S. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF NEW-YORK EQUITABLE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 10th inst.

JOHN MILLER, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six (6) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on the first Monday of January next.

The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 10, 1867.

GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATlantic National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1867.

The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 22 until Jan. 3, 1867.

F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE, No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., (free from Government tax,) payable on and after MONDAY, the 7th inst.

WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

AGENCY ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 62 WALL-ST., Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF Four (4) per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared by the Ætna Insurance Company of Hartford, payable on demand. New-York Stockholders will be paid at this office.

JAS. A. ALEXANDER, Agent.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE MECHANICS' MUTUAL BUILDING MATERIAL ASSOCIATION have declared a dividend of three per cent. on the business of four months ending Nov. 30, 1866, which will be paid by A. M. ROSS, Treasurer, on the 10th of January, 1867, at his office, No. 52 East 29th-st.

G. A. CONOVER, President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1866.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND—A SEMI-annual dividend of THREE DOLLARS per share on the capital stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after January 2, proximo.

By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., No. 66 Wall-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent. upon the capital of half a million dollars, free from Government tax, payable on and after Thursday, the 10th of January.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 12, 1866. HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 11 WALL-ST.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after Jan. 1, 1867.

JAMES GILMORE, Secretary.

THE MECHANICS' BANK, ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 2, 1867.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared payable to Northern stockholders at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York. GEO. T. HULSE, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT., free of United States tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this bank on WEDNESDAY, 2d of January next.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 48 WALL, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, and the Government tax thereon, will be paid on and after the 10th inst. WM. DARROW, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand at their office. No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on the 2d day of January next, until which day the transfer books will be closed.

J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN AND ONE-HALF per cent. (free from Government tax) will be paid on and after Jan. 2, 1867.

ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE UNITED STATES FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

W. WILSON UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 7, 1867.

THE LONG ISLAND INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared an Interest Dividend of Three and One-half per cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on demand. W. W. HENSHAW, Sec.

BROOKLYN, Jan. 5, 1867.

DIVIDEND.—THE MECHANICS AND TRADERS Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building), have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five (5) per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst. J. M. TOMPKINS, Secretary.

LOAN OFFICES.

D. L. LEDERER & CO., AT NO. 369 Pearl-st., announce to their friends and the public generally that they have opened a new loan office, where they will advance cash at reasonable terms on all valuable property, watches, jewelry, diamonds, &c., or exchange the same.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, WELLINGTON CLAPP, GEORGE B. GRINNELL and HORACE F. CLARK, have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of the revised statutes of the State of New-York, entitled "Of limited partnerships;" that the name or firm under which said partnership is to be conducted is CLAPP & GRINNELL; that the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said firm is buying and selling Stocks, Bonds, Securities and Gold and Silver Coin and Bullion, exclusively on commission; that the said WELLINGTON CLAPP and GEORGE B. GRINNELL are the general partners, and the said HORACE F. CLARK is the special partner; that all of said partners, general and special, reside in the City and County of New-York, and that the principal place of business of the said partnership is in the City and County of New-York; that the special partner has contributed the sum of $50,000 in cash to the common stock of said partnership, and that the said partnership commenced on the 3d day of September, 1866, and is to terminate on the 1st day of September, 1869.

Dated NEW-YORK, Sept. 3, 1866.

WELLINGTON CLAPP,
GEORGE B. GRINNELL,
General Partners.
HORACE F. CLARK,
Special Partner.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the firm of T. KETCHAM & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, either partner being authorized to sign in liquidation.

(Signed) TREDWELL KETCHAM,
EDWARD F. PATCHEN,
HENRY I. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KETCHAM & CLARK, for the transaction of a general Banking and Stock Commission business, at No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

(Signed) WILLIAM P. KETCHAM,
HENRY I. CLARK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

REMOVAL.

I have removed to No. 62 Broadway, (office of Messrs. Patchen Bros.,) and will continue the Stock Commission business. E. F. PATCHEN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

OFFICE OF STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, No. 22 WILLIAM-ST.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm name of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, JAMES H. STEBBINS retiring from business. Either party may sign in liquidation.

JAMES H. STEBBINS,
JOHN BLOODGOOD.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of JOHN BLOODGOOD & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of STEBBINS & BLOODGOOD, at No. 22 William-st.

JOHN BLOODGOOD,
JOHN D. SLAYBACK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

PLATT K. DICKINSON RETIRES FROM our firm this day.

WAKEMAN, GOOKIN & DICKINSON.
No. 17 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NOTICE OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have formed a limited partnership pursuant to the revised statues of the State of New-York, relating to limited partnerships, and the statutes amendatory thereof, in the business of bankers and commission brokers, in the buying and selling on commission only, of gold, Government securities, State bonds, stocks, railroad bonds, corporation bonds, notes and bills of exchange, which business is to be conducted under the name or firm of STOUT & DICKINSON; that THEODORE B. STOUT, who resides in the City of Brooklyn, Kings County and State of New-York, and PLATT K. DICKINSON, who resides at South Orange, in the State of New-Jersey, are the general partners; that ANDREW V. STOUT and JOHN B. DICKINSON, who respectively reside in the City of New-York and State of New-York, are the special partners; that the said ANDREW V. STOUT, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and the said JOHN B. DICKINSON, as such special partner, has contributed the sum of fifty thousand dollars as capital toward the common stock, and that the said partnership is to commence on the 1st day of January, 1867, and is to terminate on the 31st day of December, 1871.—Dated this 29th day of December, 1866.

THEODORE B. STOUT, PLATT K. DICKINSON, } General Partners.
ANDREW V. STOUT, JOHN B. DICKINSON, } Special Partners.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of HALLGARTEN & HERZFELD, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. JOSEPH HERZFELD retiring. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
JOSEPH HERZFELD.
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.

NEW-YORK, Dec 31, 1866.

The undersigned have this day formed a partnership under the firm of HALLGARTEN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm of Hallgarten & Herzfeld as Bankers and Brokers.

Mr. SAMUEL NEUSTAAT has an interest in our business and will sign by procuration.

LAZARUS HALLGARTEN.
WILLIAM ROSENHEIM.
CHARLES S. HALLGARTEN.
JULIUS HALLGARTEN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. S. HAWKINS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. S. HAWKINS and JOSEPH H. THOMPSON will settle the affairs of the firm and are authorized to sign in liquidation.

J. S. HAWKINS,
R. F. YELVERTON,
JOS. H. THOMPSON.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HAWKINS, GUTHREY & CO., for the transaction of a general and mercantile business in leaf and manufactured tobacco and cotton at No. 58 Front-st.

J. S. HAWKINS,
JOHN C. GUTHREY,
JOS. H. THOMPSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

No. 62 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm and style of HARDY & GUTHREY, terminates this day by limitation and by mutual consent.

Either party may sign the name of the firm in settlement.

HENRY C. HARDY,
JNO. G. GUTHREY.

HENRY C. HARDY, No. 62 Wall-st., member New-York Stock and Gold Exchanges, will continue to buy and sell stocks, bonds, gold, exchange, &c., ON COMMISSION ONLY.

Orders respectfully invited and executed faithfully. Domestic exchange collected.

I beg leave to recommend my friend and late partner, Mr. HARDY, to the continued confidence of all my personal friends who may have dealings in stocks, bonds, gold, exchange, &c. JNO. G. GUTHREY.

OFFICE OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD, No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRMS OF QUINTARD, SAWYER & WARD and E. R. SAWYER & CO., of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, are this day dissolved by their own limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

E. A. QUINTARD,
E. R. SAWYER,
H. D. WARD.

No. 9 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

E. A. QUINTARD, H. D. WARD and W. W. SKIDDY will continue the coal business at No. 9 Pine-st., New-York, and No. 220 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, under the firm name of QUINTARD, WARD & CO.

E. R. SAWYER will continue the coal business at No. 42 Kilby-st., Boston, and No. 213 Walnut-st., Philadelphia.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the firm of HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO., for the transaction of a general stock commission business, at No. 69 Broadway.

JOSIAH HEDDEN,
LOCKE W. WINCHESTER,
ISAIAH C. BABCOCK,
ROBERT M. HEDDEN.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of LAUBHEIM & HAMBURG, as successors to the late firm of E. SCHWAB & SON, for the manufacture and sale of Shirts, Drawers, Overalls, &c., and will occupy the lofts No. 4 Murray-st., near Broadway.

SAMSON LAUBHEIM,
JOSEPH J. HAMBURG.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm of MACK & BROTHERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. SIMON MACK withdrawing from the firm.

HERRMAN MACK.
HENRY MACK.
SIMON MACK.
ISAAC H. MACK.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Dec. 19, 1866.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED a copartnership for the transaction of a general banking, exchange and commission business, under the name of C. C. PUFFER & CO., at No. 16 Nassau-st.

C. C. PUFFER,
A. V. DIMOCK,
E. D. WESTON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1867.

NOTICE.—MR. J. F. BUNCE RETIRES FROM the firm of CONNOR, BUNCE & CO., this day. The undersigned will continue the business under the firm name of CONNOR & BUNCE.

E. S. CONNOR,
JAS. R. BUNCE.

JAN. 1, 1867.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED J. FRANCIS McCOY as partner in our firm, the business of our house will hereafter be conducted under the name of VAN WART, McCOY & CO.

VAN WART & McCOY.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. ELIAS WADE, JR., AND MR. JOHN N. AHMAN retire this day from our firm and from active business. Mr. HENRY F. SEWALL is authorized to sign for us by procuration.

GRINNELL, MINTURN & CO.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

THE FIRM OF SMITH & HEGEMAN is dissolved by the death of Mr. George R. Hegeman. The business will be continued by the undersigned.

GAMALIEL G. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP IS THIS DAY formed by HENRY G. FISK, THOMAS R. CLARK and THOMAS J. FLAGG, for the purpose of importing and manufacturing men's furnishing goods, at No. 58 White-st., under the style of FISK, CLARK & FLAGG.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. WILLIAM FAXON RETIRES FROM our firm this day, and Mr. JOHN O. BARTHOLOMEW is admitted as a partner.

LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.

FROM THIS DATE, MR. WILLIAM E. FISKE has an interest in my business.

Hereafter it will be done under the name of HENRY W. SMITH & CO. HENRY W. SMITH.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

WILLIAM P. JAFFRAY BECOMES A member of our firm from this date.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

No. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. GEORGE HALE MORGAN IS THIS day admitted as a partner in our firm.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.

THE INTEREST OF C. B. BABCOCK IN our firm ceases from this date.

SETH G. BABCOCK & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. PHŒNIX BABCOCK IS THIS DAY admitted a member of our firm.

BABCOCK & CO.,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867. Nos. 65 and 67 Water-st.

MR. WILLIAM B. BARRETTO IS THIS day admitted to an interest in our firm.

F. J. BARRETTO & CO., No. 68 Beaver-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between John Mott, James K. Mott, William C. Hyde and Isaac R. Van Duzer under the firm name of MOTT, HYDE & VAN DUZER expires this day by its own limitation, and is dissolved.

John Mott is authorized to sign in liquidation.

Signed JOHN MOTT,
JAMES K. MOTT,
WILLIAM C. HYDE,
ISAAC R. VAN DUZER.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1866.

COPARTNERSHIP.

John Mott and James K. Mott have associated with themselves Edward M. Losee, William A. McKee and Augustus Losee, under the firm name of MOTT BROTHERS & CO., and will continue the importing and jobbing of woolens, &c., at No. 116 Duane-st.

Signed JOHN MOTT,
JAMES K. MOTT,
EDWARD M. LOSEE,
WILLIAM A. McKEE,
AUGUSTUS LOSEE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

William C. Hyde and Isaac R. Van Duzer have associated with themselves Melancthon C. Hyde and Joseph P. Skillman, and will continue the jobbing and importing of goods for men's wear, under the firm of HYDE, VAN DUZER & CO. The place of business will hereafter be published.

Signed WILLIAM C. HYDE,
ISAAC R. VAN DUZER,
MELANCTHON C. HYDE,
JOSEPH P. SKILLMAN.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between B. CHAPPELL & C. H. WILLARD is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by B. CHAPPELL, who will settle the affairs of the concern, at No. 9 Coenties-slip.

B. CHAPPELL,
CHAS. H. WILLARD.

JAN. 1, 1867.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of MACK, GLASER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the clothing and jobbing trade, at Nos. 24 and 26 White-st., New-York.

SIMON MACK,
LEWIS GLASER,
MAX GLASER.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1866.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of LOW, HARRIMAN, DURFEE & CO., is dissolved this day by mutual consent. Mr. GEO. B. DURFEE retiring from business.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
GEO. B. DURFEE,
J. W. BIGELOW.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the style of LOW, HARRIMAN & CO., and will continue the business of the late firm, and will also settle all the outstanding accounts of the same, at the store recently occupied by them, Nos. 45 and 47 Park-place.

JAMES LOW,
OLIVER HARRIMAN,
J. W. BIGELOW,
JOS. T. LOW.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

THE FIRM OF BEADLESTON & HALLOCK is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. W. H. BEADLESTON will continue the business at No. 19 New-st.

W. H. BEADLESTON,
LEWIS S. HALLOCK.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

The undersigned have this day formed a Copartnership under the firm name of HALLOCK & LAWRENCE, for the transaction of a General Stock and Gold Commission Business, at No. 36 Broad-st.

LEWIS S. HALLOCK,
FRANK LAWRENCE.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between ROBERT L. SMITH and HENRY H. THOMPSON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued as heretofore by ROBERT L. SMITH, at Nos. 130 and 140 Fulton-st.

ROBERT L. SMITH,
HENRY H. THOMPSON.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1867.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY TAKEN INTO copartnership Mr. EDGAR POOL, from Ohio, with an additional cash capital of $50,000. The style of the firm will be hereafter SCHWEITZER, GRAEF & POOL.

SCHWEITZER & GRAEF, No. 35 Beekman-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

FROM THIS DATE THE BUSINESS OF the agency for the sale of the goods of the Hartford Carpet Company will be conducted in the name of HENRY G. THOMPSON & CO.

HENRY G. THOMPSON.
REUNE MARTIN,

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

MR. CLARENCE STEWART BROWN is this day admitted as a partner in our several firms.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1867.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEING ABOUT TO remove to San Francisco, is desirous of forming business relations with reliable parties in this State, as agent or partner, or in any capacity profitable to both parties. Address J. H. O., Box No. 478 Albany, N. Y.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a small fancy store; price $250; rent for the store and two rooms, $14 per month; the store is doing a good business, and with a splendid run of customers for dressmaking. Apply at 78 South 1st-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE BOOK, news and stationery business in one of the most flourishing towns in Pennsylvania; a good chance for an industrious young man; pays well. For particulars apply in the store No. 627 Hudson-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A MANUFACTURING BUSINESS in complete order; from $3,000 to $4,000 capital required; now doing a business of $20,000 a year, and capable of being increased to any extent. Address J. H. O., Box No. 478, Albany, N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVed by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education corner, of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the erection and completion of an addition to Grammar School-house No. 42, on the two lots of ground, Nos. 76 and 78 Hester-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said School-house can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work," "Proposals for Carpenter Work," "Proposals for Painting." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder; and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

ROBT. R. BREESE,
J. C. ACHESON,
GEO. T. PATTERSON,

Committee on Repairs, Board of Trustees, Tenth Ward.

DATED, Jan. 7, 1867.

TO TELEGRAPH CONTRACTORS.—THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—Proposals for the immediate construction of the following divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Line will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 20, 1867:

From New-York to Buffalo via Albany.
From Buffalo to Detroit via Cleveland and Toledo.
From Detroit to Chicago via Michigan Central Railroad.

Further information and specifications will be furnished on application to the undersigned, accompanied by proper reference.

E. H. VAN KLEECK,
No. 130 Maiden-lane, New-York.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, the 22d of January, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., required for furnishing the new Grammar School-house now in course of erection in Greenwich-av., opposite Charles-st., in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.

WM. H. GEDNEY, JAS. HARRISON, JAS. W. BOOTH, } Committee.

JAN. 7, 1867.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, Jan. 14, for the purchase from the United States of five thousand (5,000) FOLDED LIP RAILROAD CHAIRS, suitable for 45 lb. "T" rail.

These chairs are now stored at the works of Corning & Winslow, Troy, N. Y.

Samples may be seen at this office, or at the United States Quartermaster's Office in New-York City, Philadelphia, Penn., or Louisville, Ky.

Terms—Cash, in Government Funds.

F. J. CRILLY,
Brevet Colonel and A. Q. M., U. S. Army.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than 600 being in use. All warranted satisfactory, or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application.

Address

J. C. HOADLEY & CO.,
Lawrence, Mass.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES, PUMPS, &c.
JAMES A. ROBINSON, No. 164 Duane-st.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES AND CIRCULAR SAW-MILLS

The best and most complete in use.
Circulars sent on application.

WOOD & MANN STEAM-ENGINE CO.,
Utica, N. Y.,
and No. 96 Maiden-lane, New-York

STEAM-ENGINES, FLAX, HEMP, TOW and Rope Machinery, Machinist Tools, &c. TODD & RAFFERTY, Warehouse 4 Dey-st.; Works, Paterson, N

FOR SALE—A FOUR-HORSE POWER BOILER for $100—half cost. Inquire at No. 85 Liberty-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$75 REWARD.—LOST OR STOLEN—A RUBY AND DIAMOND RING; if returned to No. 15 Lexington-av. the above reward will be paid, and no questions asked.

AUCTION SALES.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.
(Late salesman with E. H. Ludlow & Co.)

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

MIRRORS, CARPETS, &c., &c.

THEALL & BROS. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1867, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 62 Liberty-st., a general assortment of household furniture, kitchen utensils; also a fine mahogany carom billiard-table, balls, cues, counters, &c., complete. Catalogues at the auction office, No. 62 Liberty-st.

T. R. MINTURN, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, JAN. 8, AT 11 o'clock, within the store.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

3,000 packages Malaga raisins, wholes, halves and quarters, slightly stained.

403 bags Tarragona almonds, slightly damaged on the voyage.

Currants—50 barrels prime old currants.

Figs—25 cases Smyrna figs, two pound drums.

Fresh Malaga Lemons—300 boxes, landing.

AUCTION SALE.—BY ORDER OF REAR-ADmiral Charles H. Bell, Commandant of this station, I will sell by public auction, at the Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Jan. 14, 1867, at 12 M., a quantity of paper stock, junk, canvas clippings, blocks, scrap composition, metal scines and a miscellaneous lot of condemned tools, &c. Also, two oxen.

E. HOOKER, Act. Lt.-Com., U. S. N.,
Naval Storekeeper.

AUCTION SALES.

SALE OF DAMAGED CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1866.

Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Penn., on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will be continued from day to day until all are sold, the following named articles of Damaged Clothing and Equipage, viz.:

WOOL BLANKETS, RUBBER AND PAINTED BLANKETS, INFANTRY COATS, GREAT COATS, JACKETS, TROWSERS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, BOOTS, SHOES, BEDSACKS, SPADES, SHOVELS, AXES, PICK-AXES, CANTEENS, HOSPITAL TENTS, WALL TENTS, SIBLEY AND COMMON TENTS, HAVERSACKS, KNAPSACKS, STOCKINGS, SCALES, (BRASS) MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c., &c.

The property must be removed within TEN (10) days from day of sale.

Catalogues will be furnished upon application at this office, or at the office of

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 1,139 Girard-st.

Terms, CASH, in Government funds.

By order of Bvt. Brig.-Gen. GEO. H. CROSMAN, Assistant Quartermaster-General, United States Army.

HENRY W. JANES,
Captain and A. Q. M., Bvt. Major, U. S. Army,
Executive and Inspecting Officer.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

ARTIST'S SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.

MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 14, at 7½ o'clock, at their spacious Fine Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st., the entire collection of Oil Paintings by our favorite American artist

ALEXANDER WUST,

comprising about 35 pictures of European and American scenery. Included in the collection are the two paintings entitled

A NORWEGIAN WATERFALL BY MOONLIGHT,

for which Mr. Wust was awarded, by royal decree, the gold medal at last year's exhibition in Brussels, and a

MOUNTAIN TORRENT IN NORWAY,

for which he received the gold medal at the Hague at the last exhibition. We earnestly call the attention of the art public to an examination of their fine specimens of art as representative works of American talent, which have received the encomiums of foreign connoisseurs, and we feel confident in stating that they need only to be seen to be likewise indorsed by our connoisseurs at home. They are now on exhibition during the day, from 8 till 5, and on THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, the 10th, 11th and 12th inst., from 7 till 10 o'clock.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

THE GAMBART SALE OF PICTURES.

Comprising a large and highly valuable collection of the most desirable pictures in this country, recently imported, and now on exhibition at the Studio Building, No. 51 West 10th-st., near 6th-av.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction, on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 7½ o'clock precisely, at the Studio Building, as above, the most valuable collection of pictures disposed of by auction this season. Among other celebrated artists will be found the following, viz.:

Gerome, Ed. Frere, Plassan, Schlessinger, Antigna, La Salle, Alma Tadema,
Meissonier, Baugniet, Koller, Ruiperez, Le Poittevin, Verbœckhoven, A. Achenbach,
Duverger, Coomans, C. Springer, De Jonghe, Lambinet, Bourger, Jules Noel, and others.

The above collection will remain on exhibition at the above Studio, until the sale, free, and also three evenings previous.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

On TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st.,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale, including parlor, dining-room, library and chamber, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, gilt frame French plate pier and mantel mirrors, rosewood and black walnut parlor and bedroom suites, black walnut library suits, in green reps; marble-top and plain cottage suites, black walnut marble top centre-tables, mattresses, pillows, bolsters, &c.; China, crockery, glassware, &c.; also, kitchen furniture.

Also, at 12 o'clock,

Three or four rosewood and mahogany square and upright pianos.

A few baskets of first-class Champagne.

Also, a few lots of silver-plated ware.

MINER & SOMERVILLE, Auctioneers.

THIS DAY.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., AT AUCTION.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 12 o'clock, at their
HORSE AUCTION MART,
No. 62 East 14th-st., (Union-square,)

THE ENTIRE ESTABLISHMENT OF A PRIVATE GENTLEMAN, ABOUT LEAVING FOR EUROPE.

Regular sales at our Horse Auction Mart every TUESDAY throughout the year.

Messrs. MINER & SOMERVILLE offer unsurpassed advantages in location, experience and business capacity to parties wishing to buy or desiring to sell horses, carriages or anything pertaining to the horse business.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—JAMES M. MILLER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Jan. 15, 1867, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Executor of Abraham R. Lawrence, deceased:

MAIDEN-LANE.—The premises known as Number 139 Maiden-lane, running through to Fletcher-st., being 17 feet in front and rear. On the lot is a valuable storehouse covering the whole ground. The premises are subject to a lease which will expire on the 1st day of May, 1868.

14TH-ST.—The premises Nos. 110 and 112 East 14th-st., each being 20 feet 10 inches in front and rear, by 106 feet 6 inches in depth. On each of said lots is a five-story brown-stone English-basement house.

43D-ST.—Four lots on the southerly side of 43d-st., distant 105 feet east of 3d-av., each lot being 25 feet front and rear, by 100 feet 5 inches in depth.

BROOKLYN.—About 46 lots in the City of Brooklyn, E. D., situate on Leonard, Eckford and Newton sts.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—Two farms in Scarsdale, Westchester County, lying adjoining to each other, and known as "The Powder Mill Farm," and the Bronx or Delancy Farm, containing together about 170 acres.

ALBANY.—24 acres of land situate on Lydius and Magazine sts., in the City of Albany, N. Y.

HERKIMER COUNTY, N. Y.—5 lots in the village of Devereux, in the County of Herkimer.

HAMILTON COUNTY, N. Y.—A number of tracts of wild land.

NEWARK, N. J.—About 40 city lots, situate on Elm-st. and Pennington-av., in the City of Newark.

IOWA.—The east half of southeast quarter and the northwest half of the southeast quarter of section 2, in Township No. 95, in Floyd County, Iowa, containing 120 acres.

Also, a bond and mortgage for $5,000, made by Robert Griffith to M. D. Powers, on property in South Amboy and Manalapan, N. J.

Also a bond and mortgage made by Robert Benson for $50, on premises at Maspeth, Queen's County.

For full particulars apply at the office of LAWRENCE & HORN, Attorneys for the Executor, No. 67 Wall-st., or at the office of the auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION, BY ORDER OF the Supreme Court, under the direction of J. S. Lawrence, Esq., Referee, of valuable property on Greenwich, near Reade-st. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building,) New-York.

GREENWICH-ST.—The valuable premises Nos. 312, 314 and 316 Greenwich-st., known as the Exchange Hotel, being 64 feet 6¼ inches front, 50 feet 5 inches rear, 80 feet 1 inch north side, and 79 feet 7 inches on south side, including a frontage of 16 feet on Reade-st.

Maps, &c., at 3 Pine-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

MINER & SOMERVILLE WILL SELL at auction on THIS DAY, Jan. 8, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., a fine assortment of fancy fowls, consisting of White Leghorns, Seabrights, Cochin China, Spanish Dominicks, Brahona Pooters, Polanders, Hamburghers, &c., &c.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DECREE IN CHANCERY, of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Seventh Circuit and Southern District of Ohio, in a cause wherein E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and of a decree in Chancery, entered in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eighth Circuit and District of Indiana, in a cause wherein the said E. D. Morgan et al. are complainants, and the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company et al. are defendants, and by virtue of the authority conferred upon us by a certain deed of trust, called a second mortgage, dated December 1, 1853, executed and delivered by the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company to Edward D. Mansfield and John McLean, and by certain proceedings whereby the said John McLean having declined to act, Geo. Hoadly was in due legal form substituted in his stead, and became with the said Edward D. Mansfield the grantee of said second mortgage, the undersigned, trustees and attorneys, appointed by said deed of trust and by the said proceedings substituting said Hoadley for said McLean, will, at 11 o'clock A. M., on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the United States Court-house in Cincinnati, and sell to the highest bidder, complying with the terms of sale hereinafter stated, all and singular the following described premises and real and personal estate and franchises, to-wit: The railroad constructed by the said Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company in the States of Ohio and Indiana, in and connecting the cities of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Vincennes, in Indiana, including the lands occupied and intended to be occupied by the said Railroad and its appurtenances, the track, rails, buildings, bridges, viaducts, cattle-guards, fixtures, and the lands upon which the same are situated, and all the privileges, franchises and rights whatsoever of the said Company, and the tolls, income, issues and profits thereof, and all the depots and stations, and the real estate upon which they are situated, and all the locomotives, tenders, cars and machinery owned by or in any way belonging to the said Company, and all benefit and equity of redemption of said Company therein, together with all the rights, claims and demands of said Company against the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, upon or growing out of a contract between said Companies, dated Oct. 2, 1856, but subject to all the duties and liabilities imposed by said contract upon the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company: SUBJECT, HOWEVER, to the payment of the principal of the bonds secured by the first mortgage executed by the said Company, that is to say, to the payment on the first day of July, 1872, in the City of New-York, of two thousand and fifty bonds, each for the sum of one thousand dollars; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the payment of the interest on said bonds as the same shall accrue and become due on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, said interest being at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, upon presentation of the coupons or interest warrants therefor; and SUBJECT, ALSO, to the lien of the said first mortgage on all of said property for the said principal and the interest which may accrue on and after the 1st day of January, 1868, the payment of which principal and interest the purchaser at said sale is to assume, and the lien of said mortgage securing the same is to remain in full force in law and equity, notwithstanding said sale; but FREE AND DISCHARGED from all other claims of the creditors and stockholders of said Company.

TERMS OF SALE, CASH.

No bid will be received for less than $1,000,000. No bid will be received unless the bidder shall have previously deposited in the Commercial Bank of Cincinnati, as a special deposit, subject to our order, either the sum of $50,000 in lawful money of the United States, or $100,000 in the first or second mortgage bonds of the said Railroad Company, and shall have delivered to us the proper evidence thereof. Such deposit will be returned to any bidder whose bid is not the highest; but the deposit made by the purchaser will be forfeited and converted to the use of the creditors of the said Company, if such purchaser fail to pay the residue of the said purchase money, and complete his purchase.

All persons desiring to bid will find on file in the offices of the Clerks of the said Courts, respectively, a correct schedule of the property and premises to be offered for sale.

EDWARD D. MANSFIELD, GEO. HOADLY, } Trustees and Attorneys.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20, 1866.

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE, NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 22, 1866.

SALE OF A LARGE LOT OF ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE MATERIAL.—There will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidders, at noon, on THURSDAY, the twenty-fourth (24th) day of January, 1867, in the office of the Inspector of Ordnance, Navy-yard, New-York, a large lot of ordnance stores, serviceable and unserviceable, embracing cannon, shot and shell, small arms of various calibres, spare parts of small arms, gun-carriages and miscellaneous stores.

The articles will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Terms—One-half cash in Government funds, to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten (10) days afterward, during which time the articles must be removed from the Navy-yard, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE.....SATURDAY, Jan. 12
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......SATURDAY, Jan. 26
EUROPE..........LEMARIE......SATURDAY, Feb. 9
ST. LAURENT.....BOCANDE......SATURDAY, Feb. 23

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.

First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100; including wine.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.
Passengers intending to land at Brest can be furnished on board with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely:

ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN....Saturday, Dec. 22, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon..........$100 | Lower Saloon..........$80
Second class...$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamships of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.

HIBERNIA sails..........SATURDAY, Jan. 12
UNITED KINGDOM sails....SATURDAY, Jan. 19
IOWA sails..............SATURDAY, Jan. 26

From Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry—Cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further particulars apply at the Company's offices.

FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

(Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. LEWIS..SATURDAY, Jan. 12
ERIN, Capt. CUTTING........SATURDAY, Jan. 19
THE QUEEN, Capt. GROGAN....SATURDAY, Jan. 26
DENMARK, Capt. THOMSON.....SATURDAY, Feb. 2

And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency,

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $75, $60 and $30 gold.

ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Jan. 12.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Feb. 2.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Feb. 16.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, Feb. 27.

The new and elegant British iron steamship ATALANTA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
The accommodations for passengers on this ship are unsurpassed.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:

CITY OF BALTIMORE......SATURDAY.....Jan. 12
CITY OF LIMERICK.......WEDNESDAY....Jan. 16
CITY OF CORK...........SATURDAY.....Jan. 19
CITY OF DUBLIN.........WEDNESDAY....Jan. 23
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......SATURDAY.....Jan. 26

and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $90; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR; AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
CUBA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
AFRICA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 13.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$150
Second Cabin Passage..........100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage..........$125
Second Cabin Passage...........80

Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CUNARD EMIGRANT LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.

TARIFA..........Jan. 16
ALEPPO..........Jan. 23

RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:

NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Feb. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, March 22.

These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.

WEST INDIA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
EVERY THURSDAY, from Pier No. 4 North River, PUNCTUALLY AT 12 M.
The elegant side-wheel steamships

EAGLE..........GREENE....THURSDAY, Jan. 10
COLUMBIA.......BARTON....THURSDAY, Jan. 17
MORRO CASTLE...ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Jan. 24
EAGLE..........GREENE....THURSDAY, Jan. 31
MORRO CASTLE...ADAMS.....THURSDAY, Feb. 7

GARRISON & ALLEN, Ag'ts, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on

MONDAY..........Jan. 28 | MONDAY..........Feb. 25
Passage money to Nassau..........$45
Passage money to Havana..........50

Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
SAN JACINTO, LOVELAND, Commander, sails Jan. 12.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Jan. 19.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers.
Elegant passenger accommodations.

GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY THURSDAY—THE ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S side-wheel steamship GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MORTON, sails THURSDAY, Jan. 10.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails on THURSDAY, Jan. 17.
From Pier No. 36 North River at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—EVERY TUESDAY.—Murray's Steamship Line.—The new and elegant steamship ZODIAC, N. F. ROGERS, Commander, will sail from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st., on TUESDAY, Jan. 8, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad. Freight received daily. For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

THE OLD LINE FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

From Pier No. 21, North River.
Steamship SARATOGA, Capt. KING, leaves every WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, Agents.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The side-wheel steamships HATTERAS, Capt. ALEXANDER, every SATURDAY; ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE, every WEDNESDAY, at 12 M., from Pier No. 36 North River; giving through bills of lading, &c., to all points on the Sea Board Railroad and its connections.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The steamship RALEIGH will leave Pier No. 36 North River on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 12 M., in place of steamer HATTERAS, detained by ice on James River. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GENERAL GRANT, Capt. E. W. HOLMES, will leave Pier No. 8, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GENERAL MEADE will follow, Jan. 19.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, as follows:
DEC. 31.—NEW-YORK, Capt. W. G. FURBER, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVERLY.
JAN. 11.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JAN. 21.—RISING STAR, Capt. T. A. HARRIS, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. J. T. WATKINS.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of March 11, 1867, will connect with the Company's steamer COLORADO, to leave San Francisco for Yokohama and Hong Kong, on April 3, 1867.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP CO.

OPPOSITION LINE TO CALIFORNIA, VIA NICARAGUA, EVERY TWENTY DAYS.
Will dispatch in January, the first-class steamships
SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Captain SMITH, Jan. 10.
SAN FRANCISCO, Captain BEHM, Jan. 30,
From Pier No. 29 North River, foot of Warren-st., at noon, with passengers and freight, at very low rates. Connecting on the Pacific Ocean with the fine steamships
MOSES TAYLOR, Captain BLETHEN, and AMERICA, Captain WAKEMAN.
For further information, apply to the North American Steamship Company.

WM. H. WEBB, President, No. 54 Exchange-place, N. Y.
D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., N. Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will sail on FRIDAY, Jan. 11, at 12 o'clock noon. Freight received as usual. For rates, &c., inquire at freight office on Company's pier, No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st.

WELLS, FARGO & CO., Sole Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALASIA, VIA PANAMA.

The Panama, New-Zealand and Australian Royal Mail Company dispatch a steamer on the 24th of each month from Panama to Wellington, N. Z., and the Australian Colonies, connecting with the steamer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company leaving New-York for Aspinwall (Colon) on the 11th of each month. First and second class passengers will be conveyed under through ticket at the following rates: From New-York to ports in New-Zealand, or to Sydney or Melbourne, $340 to $394 for first class, and $218 to $243 for second class, payable in United States gold coin.
Special steamers run to the newly-discovered gold region of Hokitika, New-Zealand.
A limited quantity of merchandise will be conveyed under through bill of lading.
For further information, application to be made to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. LEBBY, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY morning at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—One of the favorite and elegant steamships QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA, ANDALUSIA, GRANADA, will leave Pier No. 14 East River, foot of Wall-st., every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting at Charleston with the steamer DICTATOR for the Florida ports. Through bills of lading given to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad; and passage tickets issued to all of the principal cities in the South and Southwest.
Bills of lading signed on the pier. For passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.

The NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
MISSOURI, on SATURDAY, Jan. 12.
MONTEREY, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 16.
HAVANA, on SATURDAY, Jan. 19.
MERRIMACK, on SATURDAY, Jan. 26.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1867, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, United States Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE OLD LINE.

SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT.
Steamer ARTISAN, Capt. S. C. GIBBS, from Pier No. 22 East River, (foot of Fulton-st.) every SATURDAY, at 4 P. M.
WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
Freight at reasonable rates by application on board or to ERSKINE PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare 75 cents. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:

8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

10 A. M. Express and Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.

11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.

3:45 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping car attached.

4:15 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; at Albany with Western trains and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal. Sleeping cars attached at Albany.

6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.

11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping car attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North.

A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 2:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:15 P. M.

Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:50 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.

WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:45 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
4 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
7:30 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, FROM JAN. 3, 1867.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
9 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
11 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3 P. M., Yaphank Express train; and on Saturday nights for Riverhead.
4 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 6:25 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12 and 4:22 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

HOTELS.

ENGLEWOOD HOUSE, ENGLEWOOD, NEW-JERSEY.

The above house having been leased by the subscriber and greatly improved, is open for the reception of visitors. A few suites of rooms are vacant and will be let for the Winter at very moderate terms. The trains of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad run from Jersey City to Englewood to and from New-York 12 times daily—running time 40 minutes.
FRANCIS RIDER, Proprietor.

MILLS HOUSE, CHARLESTON, S. C.

The proprietor has the pleasure to inform the traveling public that he has completed extensive alterations and improvements in the above establishment, and is now ready for the reception of guests. Regular communication is now open with Florida and all points South.
JOSEPH PURCELL.

ST. JOHN HOTEL—ON THE EUROPEAN plan, centrally located and newly fitted up, is now open. Rooms en suite and singly, handsomely furnished, for families and single gentlemen. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 303 Washington-st., near [illegible].

ASTROLOGY.

165 BOWERY.—MADAME WIDGER, CLAIRVOYANT. Tells all you want to know—losses, numbers, diseases, &c.

ASTONISHING.—MRS. BEUHEDEL TELLS past, present and future. No. 42 Stanton-st. Ladies 50 cents; gents $1. Numbers for lotteries 25 cents.

FOR SALE.

TO PYROTECHNISTS.

The undersigned, administrator of the estate of the late ELBRIDGE L. SANDERSON, offers for sale the pyrotechnic works of the deceased, situated in East Cambridge, one mile from Boston, and known as the Etna Laboratory. These works, being the consolidation of three different establishments, are the most extensive of any in New-England, and consists of ten buildings, besides sheds and charging shops, all well adapted to the manufacture of fireworks. There are frames sufficient for the largest exhibition, all tools and machines necessary for carrying on the business, and also a large quantity of stock partially manufactured, besides some made up and ready for sale. The business has been carried on in this place for nearly 17 years, and E. L. Sanderson and Sanderson & Co. have been phrotechnists to the City of Boston for 10 or 12 different years. As the property must be sold to settle the estate a great opportunity is offered to any one desiring to engage in the manufacture of fireworks. For further particulars apply to the undersigned at No. 30 Court-st., Boston, Mass.
WILLIAM G. COLBURN, Administrator.

HOUSES FOR SALE. BY A. JOURNEAY, NO. 6 PINE-ST.

West 48th-st.—4 story, h. s., b. s.	$14,500
West 45th-st.—3 story, h. s., b. s.	21,000
West 43d-st.—3 story, h. s., b. s.	15,000
West 53d-st.—3 story, h. s., brick	13,000
West 24th-st.—4 story, h. s., b. s.	30,000
West 42d-st.—4 story, h. s., b. s.	35,000
East 12th-st.—4 story, h. s., brick	27,500
East 34th-st.—3 story, h. s., brick	14,500
East 49th-st.—3 story, h. s., b. s.	18,000

D. M. SEAMAN, AUCTIONEER AND REAL ESTATE BROKER, No. 14 Pine-st.

Auction sales of Real Estate, Stocks, &c., made on favorable terms. Real estate bought and sold at private sale.

WANTED
several first-class and medium-priced houses; also, property on Bowery, 3d, 6th and 8th avs., Mercer, Greene, Wooster and other streets adjacent to Broadway.

WOOLEN FACTORY FOR SALE—SITUATED on the line of one of the principal railroads in Michigan, and in the midst of a wool-growing section. The buildings of brick, and machinery new and in fine order. The factory is doing a good business; is driven and warmed by steam, having surplus of power and land, so that the business can be largely and cheaply increased. The manufacturing is under the superintendence of a first-class, experienced foreman.
Parties having $75,000 or $100,000 to invest can meet with a rare opportunity to purchase, or to join the present proprietors, whose only object is to increase their capital, as they have not sufficient means to stock and carry on the factory.
The machinery (three sets) was built in Massachusetts, with all the latest improvements. The concern has a large local trade in cloths, and can put their goods in all the markets at low rates, being able to manufacture cheaply, and to buy wool at their own door at a cost of five cents a pound less than the cost to Eastern mills.
For further particulars, inquire of or address THOS. McGRAW, Wool Dealer, Detroit.

HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.—THE HOUSE SAVINGS BANK is now prepared to receive orders for erecting and leasing houses. The rent of each house to exceed the interest on its cost, and all sums exceeding the interest will be credited on the purchase. For further particulars, apply at the temporary office of the Company, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) Rooms Nos. 83 and 84.

TRUSTEES:
Hon Theo. E. Tomlinson,
Hon. Wm. W. Woodward,
Hon. Rufus F. Andrews,
Mr. James Warren Nash,
Gen. Charles K. Graham,
Mr. David Smith,
Mr. Christian B. Morrison,
Mr. Robert W. Hyman,
Mr. Walter Briggs.

Hon. THEO. E. TOMLINSON, President.
Mr. C. B. MORRISON, Vice-President.

FOR SALE—AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I., VERY desirable gentleman's country seat, containing 247 lots of land, having 200 feet river front on East River, commanding a most beautiful and extensive prospect; grounds highly improved, with great quantities of rich and varied shrubbery and forest trees; neighborhood good, finely located, only 1,000 feet from steamboat dock, two miles from 34th-st. Ferry, within one mile of 86th-st. Ferry and steamboat from Astoria and Harlem, connecting with the City. Will be sold on favorable terms. If not sold before Feb. 1 will be to let.
For further particulars apply to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 73 Cedar-st., Under Bank of Commerce.

FOR SALE—TWO FULL LOTS, 50x100, ON THE east side of Greene-st., 125 feet from Grand, between Canal and Broome sts., with the buildings thereon erected, which have lately been altered for business purposes. The location is most central, and on the line of the great improvements now going forward; possession May 1. This is an opportunity for a first-class investment, as a large rental can be had for the property as it stands. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, No. 54 Greene-st. before 4 P. M., or at No. 158 West 21st-st., from 6 to 8 P. M. to the owner's agent, THOMAS J. STEWART.
Also, the house and lot, 25x100, adjoining, 100 feet from Grand-st.; possession May 1.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., FARM FOR SALE.—It lies within 1½ miles of the town, and contains 81 acres; improvements consist of a comfortable farm-house, newly repaired, new barn, new fences, &c. Location the most desirable in New-Jersey, being near the celebrated farms of Hon. Geo. J. Cobb, Francis S. Lathrop, Esq., Alfred Treadwell, Esq., and adjoining the model farm of Prof. Mitchell. On the farm is a beautiful natural grove, on a most eligible building site, from which there is a magnificent view; also, a spring of great volume, capable of supplying a succession of fish-ponds. Apply only to HAGGERTY & PHELPS, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE houses, with possession this Spring:
WEST 46TH-ST.—Four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, 20x55.
EAST 10TH-ST.—Four-story, high-stoop, brick, 25x60.
WEST 38TH-ST.—Four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, 20x55.
WEST 22D-ST.—Three-story, high-stoop, brick; 22x55.
WEST 34TH-ST.—Three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, 20x55.
For full particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE PROPERTY SITUATE on northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts. The undersigned offer at private sale by order of heirs to close an estate, the valuable property situate on the northeast corner of Chatham and Pearl sts., extending through to Baxter-st., known as Nos. 108 and 110 Chatham, Nos. 466, 468, 470 Pearl and No. 6 Baxter sts.
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE FARM IN WESTCHESTER County, forty miles from New-York and one mile from depot, by Harlem Railroad; contains 108 acres well watered, apple and pear orchard, large dwelling-house, barn, carriage-house, granary, &c.
WM. S. JENNINGS, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, basement.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—MADISON-AV.—THE FIRST-class, four-story, extra wide and deep house, No. 200 Madison-av., between 36th and 37th sts.; price $60,000; vacant lots in the rear adjoining this property can be had if desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—UNION-SQUARE PROPERTY, located at the southwest corner of Broadway and 15th-st., known as the Church of the Puritans, 77 feet 5 inches front by 141 feet deep. For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house, 20x50 and 98.9, on 29th-st., near 3d-av.—$11,000; a three-story high-stoop brown-stone, 21x50 and 75, on 39th-st., near 7th-av.—$18,000. EDMUND H. MARTINE, No. 1,272 Broadway.

FOR SALE—NO. 347 HENRY-ST., BROOKLYN—Three-story brown-stone house, in good order, and an agreeable residence. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to the owner, at No. 33 Chambers-st., New-York, or to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., Brooklyn.

BROADWAY, ABOVE CANAL-ST.—FOR SALE—A valuable property 75x200; possession May, 1867; also, other desirable Broadway property, between Duane and 14th sts., for sale and lease. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE NEW FIVE-STORY Philadelphia brick house on 46th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.; 26 feet wide; built in the best manner; rent $2,200. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, 36th-st., corner 1st-av.

FOR SALE—THE LARGE, VALUABLE CORNER property at the corner of Platt and William sts., subject to lease. Also, the store No. 74 John-st., with possession 1st May next. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FULTON-AVENUE IMPROVED property; one to four brick stores on north side; will be sold at a bargain to close the estate. Inquire of A. KNOWLTON, corner Portland-av., or F. M. WYATT, No. 51 William-st., New-York. Half on mortgage.

FOR SALE—THE NEW, FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-story, brown-stone houses, Nos. 16, 20, 22, and 24 West 45th-st., near 5th-av.; immediate possession; price $35,000 each. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS AND MEDIUM-priced houses in all parts of the City; particulars and printed list at the office. D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWELVE MILES FROM CITY Hall, 36 acres of land, good buildings, close to depot; hourly communication; extremely desirable. Apply to JOHN K. SHEPPARD, Nos. 195 and 197 Fulton-st.

WISCONSIN TIMBER AND PRAIRIE farm, 260 acres, $1,500; near railroad; for fruit, grain and dairy. Address WALTER M. WETMORE, care F. B. O'Connor, No. 47 Beekman-st.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—At Stamford, New-Rochelle, Bedford, Tarrytown, in Rockland County, and throughout New-Jersey; price, $4,000 to $30,000. A. SERGEANT, No. 21 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—THE EXTRA-SIZED HOUSE AND grounds No. 7 East 38th-st., 37½ feet wide, through to 39th-st. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 70 acres, 2½ miles from Keyport, N. J. Terms easy. Address G. W. HOLMES, No. 79 Barclay-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE HOUSE IN 120TH-st., 100 feet east of 4th-av.; immediate possession. P. N. SPOFFORD, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—THE THREE-STORY brick house and lot, No. 77 Lexington-av. Apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE—THE SPACIOUS MARBLE-FRONT store, No. 394 Broadway, 28 feet front and rear by 175 feet deep, with rear entrance on Cortlandt-alley. For terms apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—THE ENTIRE BUILDING ON THE corner of Coenties-slip and Pearl-st., known as No. 1 Coenties-slip and No. 66 Pearl-st. For terms and particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—A 32-FOOT HOUSE AND LOT IN University-place will be leased for ten years; has large elegant parlors, suitable for business purposes.
VAN ZANDT BROS., No. 56 Wall-st.

TO LET—FLOORS OF SIX ROOMS EACH ON 83d-st., near 3d-av.; marble mantles, gas, croton, &c. Rent $20. Apply to LOPER & DAVIS, corner 36th-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET—ROOMS IN THE UNITED STATES Hotel building, corner Fulton, Water and Pearl sts.; suitable for office or manufacturing purposes. For terms apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ELEGANT FURNISHED house to let; best location. Also, for sale, several low-priced houses, near ferries. Inquire or address P. P. VAN ZANDT, No. 146 Remsen-st.

TO LEASE—BROADWAY LOFTS, VERY DESIRABLY located. Apply to JAMES M. TAYLOR, No. 87 Pine-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ROCKAWAY.—A NEW ROCKAWAY TOP buggy; also a set of new double harness, at stable corner 8th-av. and 44th-st.

A NEW TOP BUGGY SOLD AT A GREAT bargain at DAVIS & RICHMOND'S, No. 155 South-st., near Peck-slip.

SLEIGH.—A HANDSOME ALBANY SLEIGH, seat four, for one or two horses; also, top buggy, at GROSSMAN'S Stable, 33d-st., near 3d-av.

DRY GOODS

244 CANAL-ST.

BLANKETS. COMFORTABLES.
9-4 BLANKETS.
10-4 BLANKETS.
11-4 BLANKETS.
12-4 BLANKETS.
13-4 BLANKETS.
Also,
FINE CRIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS.
BLANKETS in all SIZES, QUALITIES AND KINDS, at remarkably low prices. Also a good assortment of COLORED BLANKETS, in all sizes and weights.
HORSE BLANKETS ready made. A fine assortment from $3 25 to $28 each.
Comfortables in all sizes and qualities.
QUILTS, MATTRESSES, BEDDING, FEATHERS, TICKING, TOWELS, TOWELING, SHEETING, TABLE DAMASK, NAPKINS, DOYLIES, &c.
SHEETS AND PILLOW CASES.
EMBROIDERED PIANO AND TABLE COVERS.
IRON FURNITURE,
IRON BEDSTEADS, CRIBS, CRADLES, HATSTANDS, PIANO AND STORE STOLOS.
The attention of buyers for hotels, boarding-houses, public institutions and families, is called to our large and complete assortment of goods suitable for either bed or table use, at the lowest prices, to be found in the City.
WM. GARDNER, No. 244 Canal-st.

WE WILL SELL OFF
250,000
SURPLUS WINTER GOODS THIS MONTH,
AT AN IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICE,
IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR OUR SPRING STOCK.
LAKE & McCREERY, IMPORTERS, JOBBERS AND RETAILERS OF DRY GOODS, NO. 471 BROADWAY.

STRANG & ADRIANCE.

No. 355 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin sts. Will commence on Monday, Jan. 7, TO CLOSE OUT AT RETAIL, their large and varied STOCK of SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, and CLOAKINGS by the yard, and other DESIRABLE GOODS, recently purchased at the great auction sales,
AT A STILL GREATER REDUCTION, to enable us to clear out our FALL and WINTER GOODS, before the 1st of February, being the time for our semi-annual taking of stock.
ALL THOSE IN WANT OF BARGAINS will now have a better opportunity than ever before.

LONDON TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 105 STRAND, (opposite Exeter Hall,) LONDON.
Messrs. HAMILTON & KIMPTON give the best goods, in the latest Anglo-American fashion, at fair prices, and can give references to gentlemen in New-York, Boston, St. Louis, Concord, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Tennessee, Easton, Newport, Rhode Island, and other parts of the States.
NO. 105 STRAND, LONDON.

R. H. MACY.

DESCHAMP'S BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, EVERY PAIR WARRANTED.
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, Handkerchiefs, White Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
We are now importing all the Perfumes, Extracts, Soaps, Pomades, Powders, &c., of the celebrated manufacture of the MASON VIOLET, PARIS.
No. 66 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
14th-st. and 6th-av.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer at retail during this month THEIR ENTIRE STOCK contained in their store, corner of Broadway and 10th-st., at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, prior to closing their annual inventory.

EVENING ROBES,

In tarletan and tulle, richly trimmed, latest Paris style,
AT $15 AND UPWARD.
A. T. STEWART & CO., Broadway and 10th-st.

FINE LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, TABLE cloths and napkins, a good assortment at retail at extremely low prices. GRAHAM'S Linen Warehouse, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, and 8th-st., between Broadway and Cooper Institute.

HOSIERY, GLOVES AND UNDERGARMENTS less than cost for 30 days; one entire stock. Kid Gloves $1 25. Light and dark N B Skating Stockings for Ladies and Misses. W. J. ELGER, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, NEW STYLES.—Velvets, ribbons, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, collars, &c., at low prices, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st., east side.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

YOUNG LADIES DESIROUS OF BEING in New-York for the purpose of pursuing music, or any other study, may find convenient accommodations with moderate board, between 20th and 30th sts. and 5th and 6th avs., by applying to E. R. L., Station G.

AT NO. 25 ABINGDON-SQUARE—A FINE front room, nicely furnished, on second floor, to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentleman; dinner at 6; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS for families and single gentlemen at the ST. JOHN HOTEL, newly opened. Single rooms from $6 per week. Broadway, near 8th-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT, WITHOUT board, to gentlemen only, at No. 13 East 16th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT—WITH board, at No. 67 East 40th-st.; family small; unexceptionable references required and given.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, A ROOM FOR ONE gentleman; dinner at 6. Apply at No. 186 2d-av.

COUNTRY BOARD.

A LADY OF THE HIGHEST RESPECTABILITY wishes board within 60 miles of the City of New-York for $7 a week. She is a superior musician, and would like to meet with a family having children requiring an instructor in music; best of references given and required. Address A. H. H., Box No. 663 Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD FOR THE WINTER can be procured at an agreeable private residence in Ulster County; a single family of four or five preferred; liberal table, piano, library and other accommodations. Terms reasonable. Address, with reference, C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

LECTURES.

"ITALY AND DANTE."

LECTURE BY REV. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.
SUBJECT, "ITALY AND DANTE."
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church in West 21st-st., east of 6th-av., (Rev. Dr. ALEX. R. THOMPSON'S.)
Admission 50 cents. Tickets can be had at the door, or at Chas. Scribner & Co.'s, No. 654 Broadway.

LECTURE.

"SODA-ASH AND CIVILIZATION," by Prof. C. A. JOY, Ph. D., of Columbia College, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, at 7½ o'clock, in the hall northeast corner of Broadway and 32d-st. Admission 50 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ICE TOOLS.

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT of ICE TOOLS, ICE PLOWS, &c., at LITTLE'S HARDWARE STORE, No. 59 Fulton-st., Between Cliff and Gold sts. East of Broadway.

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE NAVY AS ASSISTANT SURGEONS.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.
Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
Candidates must not be less than twenty-one, nor more than twenty-six years of age.
No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.
The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY, NAVY DEPARTMENT, Dec. 29, 1866.

ASSOCIATION FOR IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE POOR.—The public are hereby cautioned against paying moneys designed for this charity, except to such persons as have a certificate of their appointment for 1866-7, signed by the Advisory Committee, and countersigned by the Secretary of the Association. The Board deeply regret the necessity for this caution. Donations, which are greatly needed, should be paid to the duly authorized collectors, or sent to JAMES BROWN, President, No. 59 Wall-st.; R. B. MINTURN, Treasurer, No. 78 South-st., or to R. M. HARTLEY, No. 30 Bible House.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN. (Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER'S.)—All the pews in this house will be publicly rented for one year on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1867, commencing at 7 o'clock, and no postponement on account of the weather. By order of the Trustees.
H. S. WELD, Secretary.

BARGE FOR SALE.—THE BARGE INDEPENDENCE, now lying at the foot of Warren-st. For particulars apply to A. BRETT, Esq., No. 115 West-st., corner of Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—IN GREENWOOD CEMETERY one third of a lot; good location; price $140. Apply to THOS. J. HALL, Wm Hall & Son, No. 543 Broadway.

MEETINGS.

A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONED officers of the Fourth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, or First Connecticut Artillery, will be holden at the Tremont House, New-Haven, Conn., at 12 M., the 23d day of January, 1867. All who have ever been commissioned in either of the above-named regiments are earnestly requested to be present for a reunion.
S. H. PERKINS,
T. S. GILBERT,
G. M. HARMON,
E. L. DOW,
W. A. LINCOLN,
G. P. MASON.
All officers will please signify their intentions of attending by communicating with either the above named. State papers please copy.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—A special meeting will be held at the library on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 10, at 8 o'clock. Hon. E. G. SQUIER, late Commissioner of the United States in Peru, will read a paper on "The City of the Sun—Cuzco, the Capital of the Inca Empire."
ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anaesthetic use of nitrous oxide gas and administer it in the only mode which positively annihilates pain. We have given it to over 14,000 patients without one accident—ten times as many as any other establishment. Come to headquarters. Office, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
PARTICULAR NOTICE.
It is respectfully intimated that in consequence of the unprecedented demand for seats THE FREE LIST is suspended until further notice.

"OURS!"

With its
FINE CAST!
SUPERB SCENERY!!
CORRECT MILITARY COSTUMES!!!
SPLENDID MILITARY BAND!!
MOONLIGHT MARCH OF THE TROOPS!
STRIKING DRAMATIC SITUATIONS
PATHETIC INTEREST
AND
COMIC SCENES!!!
EVERY NIGHT TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

The combination of NOVEL AND PECULIAR EFFECTS comprised in the above play has produced an amount of ENTHUSIASM UNPARALLELED IN WALLACK'S THEATRE.
For cast of characters and synopsis of scenery see small bills.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

RISTORI MATINEE—TO-MORROW—ELIZABETH.
TO-MORROW (Wednesday) AT 12 O'CLOCK.
ELIZABETH—CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
The company appears Friday in Detroit.
FRENCH THEATRE....Director and Lessee, J. Grau.
TOMORROW (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, Jan. 9, at 12 o'clock precisely. Doors open at 11½.
CLOSE OF THE RISTORI SEASON.
ADELAIDE RISTORI AS ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
NOTICE.—At the Wednesday (to-morrow) matinee the price of admission to all parts of the house will be $2, and seats will be secured in private boxes, orchestra seats and dress circle without any extra charge, at the French Theatre, and Nos. 701, 112 and 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........WM. WHEATLEY
TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, 1867,
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST PERFORMANCE OF THE BLACK CROOK,
with Jarrett & Palmer's celebrated PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE, AND THE GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
On this occasion will be presented NEW DANCES, NEW COSTUMES, NEW MUSIC, &c.
TWENTY-FIRST GRAND MATINEE.
SATURDAY, Jan. 12, 1867, AT 1 O'CLOCK.
ADMISSION TO MATINEE:
Parquette and Dress Circle..........$1
Family Circle..........50c.
Curtain rises at night 7½; at Matinee 1.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers, Messrs. Mark Smith and Lewis Baker
CENDRILLON, now being produced with ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY AND MAGNIFICENT WARDROBE, under the immediate supervision of Miss SALLIE A. HINCKLEY.
A COMPLETE CORPS DE BALLET OF FIFTY LADIES, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
GRAND CENDRILLON MATINEE, SATURDAY, Jan. 12, at 2 o'clock.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

THE RICHINGS ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

Miss CAROLINE RICHINGS, Mrs. F. BOLDINOT,
Miss ZELDA HARRISON, Mrs. J. ARNOLD,
Mr. WM. CASTLE, Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL,
Mr. ED. SEGUIN, Mr. JAMES PEAKS,
Mr. PETER RICHINGS, Mr. W. PEAKS,
Mr. JAMES ARNOLD,
With a LARGE and EFFICIENT CHORUS and GRAND ORCHESTRA,
Have the honor to announce a short season of ENGLISH OPERA at the OLYMPIC THEATRE, commencing MONDAY, Jan. 14, during which will be presented Wallace's MARITANA, FRA DIAVOLO, ROSE OF CASTILE, MARTHA, DAUGHTER OF THE REGIMENT, LINDA, BOHEMIAN GIRL, DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA, and several other popular operas.
The sale of secured seats commences Thursday next, Jan. 10, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Theatre.

MADAME RISTORI AT STEINWAY HALL.

FIRST GRAND RECITATION OF MADAME RISTORI.
THIS EVENING, TUESDAY, JAN. 8, 1867.
Mr. L. F. Harrison has the honor to announce that, having effected an engagement with Mr. J. Grau and MADAME ADELAIDE RISTORI, he will have the pleasure of presenting her at her FIRST AND ONLY GRAND RECITATION, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 8, when she will read from the Poets in ITALIAN and FRENCH.
Mr. Theodore Thomas' full Orchestra has also been secured, and will perform a selection of Classical Music appropriate to the occasion.
The prices of admission will be ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Steinway Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Rullman's ticket office, No. 112 Broadway. Tickets and seats can also be obtained at the door this evening.

STEINWAY HALL.

NINTH WEDNESDAY POPULAR CONCERT.
WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, at 8 o'clock.
First appearance at these concerts of MISS NETTIE STERLING, The celebrated Contralto.
MR. W. J. HILL, The celebrated Tenor.
MR. G. W. COLBY, Pianist.
MR. THEO. THOMAS, Conductor, and his CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA.
TICKETS, 50 CENTS.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.

GRAND MINSTREL MATINEE IN AID OF THE MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND.

The Committee on behalf of the MASONIC HALL AND ASYLUM FUND would respectfully announce that they have accepted the liberal offer of the celebrated KELLY AND LEON MINSTREL TROUPE to give a GRAND MATINEE PERFORMANCE at their Hall, No. 720 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Jan. 10, for the benefit of the above fund, and accordingly bespeak that patronage for this entertainment which the generous courtesy of the management and the object itself seem justly entitled.
Tickets to the KELLY AND LEON MATINEE, admitting to all parts of the house, 50 cents. For sale at the box-office and throughout the City.

CLOSING OF THE GREAT MASONIC FAIR.

GREAT MASONIC FAIR.
GREAT MASONIC FAIR.
GREAT MASONIC FAIR.
The public are notified that the Fair in aid of the Home and Asylum Fund will positively close on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, Jan. 9. The Executive Committee have still for sale a variety of goods, in the shape pianos, sewing-machines, toys, children's clothing, &c. Also, numerous chances in valuable things to be raffled for.
At the Old Presbyterian Church, corner Grand and Crosby sts. Admission 25 cents.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 15, by JOHN ZUNDEL,
Assisted by Prof. Loretz, Miss Matilda Toedt and Master Toedt, of the Cecilian Choir.
Tickets 50 cents.

A TEA FESTIVAL AND SOCIAL ENTERTAINMENT will be held in the Port Society's Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Jan. 8 and 9. A large variety of refreshments will be provided and sold at reasonable prices. A substantial dinner may be obtained at the "New-England" table, served up as in the "olden time." Open from 4 to 10 P. M.

RISTORI RECITATION BOOKS.

Translated into English, can be obtained to-day at the several ticket offices, and at Steinway Hall during the evening.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 126 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars at the Institute.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED HAS REMOVED her French and English Boarding and Day School to the large residence corner 38th-st. and Park-av., Murray Hill.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY AT CHESTER, DELAWARE COUNTY, PENN.

The duties of this institution will be resumed on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1867.
A staff of thoroughly educated and experienced professors conduct the English, classical, scientific, mathematical and military departments of the Academy.
Strict attention is given to the moral and religious instruction of cadets.
For circulars apply to the following patrons of the Academy in New-York City: Rev. B. F. Stead, Astoria, L. I.; Chas. H. Rogers, Esq., No. 80 Wall-st.; Thomas Rutter, Yorkville; or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NOS. 761 FIFTH-AV. AND 937 BROADWAY.

Rooms large, light, airy and steam heated. Light gymnastics. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S

French and English boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., two doors from 5th-av., New-York. Address as above.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

Classical French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, E. FEZANDIE, Director.—Complete Commercial, Scientific and Classical Instruction, Modern Languages, Preparation for College. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Circulars at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway, or at the Institute, Broadway and 93d-st.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, teaches Book-keeping practically, as used in the best New-York houses. He also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant business penmen.

MME. BLUCHER PAGANINI, PROFESSOR of Italian, will begin a course of oral tuition on Jan. 14, at No. 206 6th-av. Circulars obtained at Christern's, No. 863 Broadway.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—SELECT PROTESTANT boarding-school for boys, near New-Rochelle, N. Y. D. CHERBULIEZ, Principal. Second half of fifth term begins Feb. 10, 1867.

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BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMBINATION,

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE AND DRAMA.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS of the talented comedienne, MRS. G. C. HOWARD, who will appear in her original personation of TOPSEY.
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3; EVENING AT 7¾; in the great American Drama entitled UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, in 5 Acts, 12 Tableaux, and with all its ORIGINAL MUSIC AND EFFECTS.
On exhibition at all hours, the ENTIRE VAN AMBURGH COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS,

INCLUDING A GIRAFFE OVER 15 FEET HIGH,

A FAT BOY, 16 years old, weighing 526 lbs. A GIANT AND GIANTESS, EACH OVER EIGHT FEET HIGH, 2 DWARFS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
GORDON CUMMING COLLECTION.
COSMORAMAS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HISTORICAL RELICS, and OVER 250,000 OTHER CURIOSITIES.
A LEOPARD CHILD.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THALIA THEATRE.

No. 514 Broadway, between Broome and Spring sts.
GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
Direction..........S. ARMAND & CO.
Conductor..........AD. NEUNDURFF.
TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867.
DER FREISCHUETZ.
Romantic opera, in 4 acts, by C. M. Weber.
Seats can be secured at the theatre office, at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
Boxes $10; orchestra seats and reserved seats in the balcony, $1 50. Admission, $1; family circle, 50 cents.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........Director
MATINEES AT 2½.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
NEW ACTS IN THE RING,
introducing MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG
PREMIERE EQUESTRIENNE OF THE WORLD,
and the entire strength of the BEST CIRCUS TROUPE ever organized in America.
First week of the GLOBE ON HORSEBACK, By Mr. W. Conrad.
First week of the FLYING RINGS, By John Levantine.
First week of the GRECIAN STATUES, By Messrs. Austin and Cooke.
DASHING FOUR-HORSE ACT, By Mr. James E. Cooke.
EXCITING GYMNASTIC CONTEST By the Gymnastic Corps.
TRAINED HORSES, PERFORMING PONIES, AND EDUCATED MULES.

THE GRAND CARNIVAL OF THE SEASON AT THE FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING PARK.

(Entrance 58th-st.)
A. MACMILLAN, Manager.
ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON, and a GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE IN THE EVENING, WEATHER PERMITTING.
SPLENDID MUSIC,
FIREWORKS,
BONFIRES,
CHINESE LANTERNS.
Masks must be removed when passing the door-keeper.
Should the weather prove unfavorable, notices of postponement will be given in the *Evening Post* and *Express* of THURSDAY, under the head of "AMUSEMENTS."

THE TENTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB

Will be held at IRVING HALL, FRIDAY, Jan. 11, 1867.
Tickets, $2.

MME. MONTANIA'S

SHEET WAX FOR WAX FLOWERS, 25 cents per dozen. No. 779 Broadway, near 10th-st. The best in all respects.

NIBLO'S AND WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Reserved seats can be obtained for any evening during the week at THEO. H. CLARK'S, importer of wines and teas, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,

having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 865 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. They are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

WATERS' SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND CABINET ORGANS, the best manufactured, to let, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Old pianos taken in exchange. Liberal discount to teachers and clergymen. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway, N. Y. HORACE WATERS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE manufacturers, would call the attention of musicians and the public generally to the many and great improvements in the construction of their pianos. Their "EUPHONIC AGRAFFE TREBLE" has been tested by the highest musical talent in the country, and conceded by all to possess power, brilliancy and sweetness in the highest degree.
Warerooms, No. 99 Prince-st.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

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A SMALL MELODEON IS WANTED AT a low cash price. Address M., Box 148 *Times* Office.

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A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY,

No. 212 5th-av., New-York.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. For terms, &c., send for circular.

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SAWYER'S ROOMS, FULTON-AVENUE, Corner of Jay-st., Brooklyn.
For days, &c., call or send for a circular.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 82 5th-av., southwest corner of 14th-st. Open TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies, 2 to 4 P. M.; Misses and Masters, 4 to 6 P. M.; Gentlemen, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, 8 to 10 P. M.
NEW CLASSES ARE NOW FORMING.

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A LARGE NUMBER OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND BILLIARD TABLES, with our improved combination cushions, which have been proved to be the most correct and durable cushions ever made. Specimens of our tables that have been in constant use for many years may be seen in the principal hotels and saloons in this City. Parties intending to purchase will find it to their interest to call and examine our stock which is the largest and finest in the world. Boys' tables for Holiday Presents.
PHELAN & COLLANDER, Nos. 63 to 69 Crosby-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN—COMMENCES AT 7¾.

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, JAN. 8,
EDWIN BOOTH
EDWIN BOOTH
will appear for the FIRST TIME THIS SEASON AS SIR GILES OVERREACH, in Massinger's play, entitled A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
Messrs. Barton Hill, Leffingwell, Davidge, Donaldson, Andrews, Duff, Mme. Scheller, Miss Ida Vernon, Miss Andrews, &c., in the cast.
WEDNESDAY EVENING—EDWIN BOOTH AS BRUTUS.
THURSDAY EVENING, (second time,) A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS.
FRIDAY EVENING—ROMEO AND JULIET.
Seats secured six days in advance.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 8, 1867,
Complimentary Benefit tendered to MR. EDMOND DE MONDION By the Journalists of New-York.
Shakespeare's tragedy of HAMLET.
Hamlet..........Mr. De Mondion
Messrs. Stoddart, Ward, Barrow, Hind, Curran, Daly, &c., &c., and Misses Newton, Carson, &c., &c.
TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) revival for a few nights only of Boucicault's great drama THE LONG STRIKE.
THURSDAY NIGHT, benefit of James M. Ward.
SATURDAY NIGHT, benefit of Mr. Stoddart.
MONDAY, Jan. 14—The Richings' English Opera.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

TUESDAY NEXT, JAN. 8,
Last appearance in New-York of Mr. ANTHELME, the favorite tenor. Mr. HURET-LEVASSOR, from Paris, in some of his comic songs.
LA LOGE D'OPERA, comedy in one act.
UNE FILLE TERRIBLE, vaudeville in one act.
MR. LAFLEUR, vaudeville in one act.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

MISS FANNY HERRING, MR. G. L. FOX.
TWO NEW PIECES.
ZILLAH—A TALE OF WASHINGTON.
MASTER HUMPHREY'S CLOCK.
The full company in the above pieces.

FRENCH OPERA.

14th-st., near 6th-av.
Ticket offices—Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
EXTRA PERFORMANCE
WEDNESDAY, JAN. [illegible], 1867,
MLLE. NADDI
in her great part of LE TROUVERE.
(Trovatore) by Verdi.
Grand Opera in four acts and eight tableaux.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

GRAND CONCERT.

BIERSTADT'S LAST GREAT PAINTING, "THE STORM IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS,"

Is now on exhibition at the branch office of the CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION, OPENED FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY!!! No. 653 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CHICKERING'S.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.
FREE TO ALL MEMBERS of the ASSOCIATION.

COMPLIMENTARY TO MISS HENRIETTA BEEBE, AT STEINWAY HALL, THURSDAY EVENING JAN. 10,
assisted by the following eminent artists:
MME. D'ANGRI, SIGNOR CENTEMERI
W. J. HILL,
and THEODORE THOMAS' full orchestra—conducted by Signor ABELLA and Mr. THEODORE THOMAS.
Tickets $1. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.
For sale at Steinway Hall; Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, Rullman's, No. 112 Broadway, and the principal music stores.

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No. 720 BROADWAY.
Every evening at 7¾ o'clock.
THE GREAT LEON.
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THE GREAT LEON SINGS THE TRIO IN LUCREZIA BORGIA.
IN $7,000.
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Conceded by enthusiastic audiences to be the greatest impersonator of female characters ever witnessed. John Allen, Nelse Seymour, Sam Price and the large company in novel and side splitting selections.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

New Fifth-av. Opera House, adjoining Fifth-av. Hotel.
CROWDS! CROWDS! COME EARLY!
NEW-YEAR'S CALLS,
with all its pleasing accessories, Snow Storm, Skating Pond. W. S. and J. H. Budworth in principal characters.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 2½ P. M.

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FLOATING HEAD.
MONDAY EVENING AT 8.
STRIKING WATCHES.
HARTZ'S 116TH SEANCE.
MULTUM IN PARVO.
WONDERS AND MIRACLES.
SPECIE RESUMED.
Mr. A. Sedgwick will perform on the English concertina. Tickets, 50c.; reserved seats, $1. For sale at the Hall from 9 till 4. Doors open at 7¼. Saturday Matinee at 2. Children half price. The Chickering piano is used at these performances.

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MEDICAL.

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Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
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A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

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MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from self-abuse, &c. Office, 195 Elm-st.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DRS. THIERS and DUBOIS No. 38 3d-av. near 10th-st.: relief at once guaranteed; no deception; monthly restorative sent by mail or express; electricity scientifically applied. Board provided.

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MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 30 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, [illegible]

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Continued from First Page.

privately. The nays, however, only foot up 47. The following is the vote in detail:

YEAS—Allison, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke of Ohio, Clarke of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullom, Culver, Defrees, Delano, Deming, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Dumont, Eckley, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hayes, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Jenckes, Julian, Kelley, Kelso, Ketcham, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marvin, McClurg, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Sawyer, Schenck, Scofield, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Thayer, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Ward of New-York, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom of Minnesota—96.

NAYS—Alley, Ames, Ancona, Baldwin, Bergen, Campbell, Chanler, Cooper, Davis, Dawson, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbrenner, Griswold, Harding of Kentucky, Hawkins, Hise, Hogan, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbell of Ohio, Humphrey, Hunter, Kerr, Kuykendall, Latham, Leftwich, Maynard, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Plants, Randall of Pennsylvania, Raymond, Ritter, Ross, Shanklin, Spalding, Strouse, Taber, Taylor of Tennessee, Taylor of New-York, Trimble, Ward of Kentucky, Whaley, Winfield—47.

The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution. The vote was taken by yeas and nays, and resulted, yeas 107, nays 39. It was announced as 108 to 38, but as the official list showed Mr. CHANLER voting in the affirmative, and as that was evidently a mistake, the transfer of his vote to the negative makes the first figures the correct ones.

There was no manifestation of any kind on the announcement of the result. The following is the vote in detail of Mr. ASHLEY's resolution:

YEAS—Alley, Ames, Arnell, Ashley of Nevada, Ashley of Ohio, Baker, Baldwin, Banks, Baxter, Beaman, Benjamin, Bidwell, Bingham, Blaine, Boutwell, Brandegee, Bromwell, Broomall, Buckland, Bundy, Clark of Ohio, Clark of Kansas, Cobb, Cook, Cullum, Darling, Defrees, Delano, Denning, Dixon, Donnelley, Driggs, Eckley, Farnsworth, Farquhar, Ferry, Garfield, Grinnell, Harding of Illinois, Hart, Hays, Henderson, Higby, Hill, Holmes, Hooper, Hubbard of West Virginia, Hubbard of Connecticut, Ingersoll, Jencks, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kelso, Ketchum, Kuykendall, Lawrence of Pennsylvania, Lawrence of Ohio, Long, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, McKee, McRuer, Mercur, Miller, Morehead, Morrill, Moulton, Myers, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Price, Randall of Kentucky, Randall of New-York, Rice of Massachusetts, Rice of Maine, Sawyer, Scheck, Scofield, Starr, Stevens, Stokes, Thayer, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Ward of New-York, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Indiana, Welker, Wentworth, Williams, Wilson of Iowa, Wilson of Pennsylvania, Windom—107.

NAYS.—Messrs. Ancona, Bergen, Campbell, Cooper, Dawson, Davis, Dodge, Eldridge, Finck, Glossbenner, Harding of Kentucky, Hawkins, Hise, Hogan, Hubbell of Ohio, Humphrey, Hunter, Kerr, Latham, Leftwich, McCullough, Niblack, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Randall of Pennsylvania, Raymond of New-York, Ritter of Kentucky, Ross, Sloan, Strouse, Taylor of Tennessee, Tabor, Taylor of New-York, Trimble, Ward, Whaley, Winfield—39.

THE DARIEN SHIP-CANAL.

The House then proceeded to business on the Speaker's table, and disposed thereof as follows:

Senate joint resolution to extend aid and facilities to citizens of the United States engaged in the survey of a route for a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darien. Referred, after considerable debate, to Committee on Naval Affairs.

RELIEF.

Senate joint resolution for relief of CHARLES CLARK, United States Marshal for the District of Maine. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Senate joint resolution construing and giving effect to the joint resolution of July 1, 1864, for the relief of the State of Missouri, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

COMPENSATION TO LOYAL OWNERS OF COLORED VOLUNTEERS.

The Senate bill suspending the payment of moneys from the Treasury as compensation to persons claiming the services or labor of colored volunteers or drafted men was taken up. After some debate the bill was passed by a vote of 106 yeas to 27 nays.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

The Senate joint resolution to provide for the exhibition of the cereal productions of the United States at the Paris Exhibition in April next, after considerable debate, on motion of Mr. SPALDING, was amended by adding a proviso, that no further appropriations of money out of the public treasury should be required for that purpose, and as so amended was passed by a vote of 82 yeas to 49 nays.

NEW MEXICO.

The Speaker presented resolutions of the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico regarding the Rio Grande land claims. They were referred to the Committee on Public Land Claims.

PETITIONS.

Mr. KETCHAM presented a petition of Lieut. HIGBY and seventy others of Hudson, New-York, asking for a modification of the tax on cigars. It was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Mr. STEVENS desired that his Reconstruction Bill might be considered postponed for a week from to-morrow, stating that he had to leave the city for some days.

Mr. SPALDING inquired whether it was in order to ask the gentleman where he was going. The question caused some amusement, it being understood that Mr. STEVENS was going to Harrisburgh to look after his chances for the Pennsylvania Senatorship. He did not deign any reply to the question.

Mr. STEVENS modified his substitute by adding to the fourth section a proviso that no person should be deprived of the right to vote or otherwise disfranchised by reason of former conviction or punishment for any other crime than for insurrection or treason or misprision of treason. He gave as a reason for the proviso, that he had been informed that in the Carolinas and other rebel States where public whipping at the whipping-post deprived a man of the right of voting, they were condemning and whipping every adult male negro. He was informed by an officer of the Freedman's Bureau that in one county every adult male negro had thus been whipped. The bill was postponed till Tuesday, Jan. 15.

NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. HOOPER asked leave to offer the following resolution, and asked immediate action upon it:

Resolved, That it is not expedient to increase the circulating notes of the National Banks beyond the amount of $300,000,000. It was prescribed by law, and any such notes as may be required for organizing additional capital in the National Banks shall be provided by reducing the proportion of circulating notes, which the several banks are now entitled to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency.

Mr. THAYER objected to such hasty legislation. That was not the way to pass measures of such importance.

The resolution was not received.

THE DUTY ON MOHAIR CLOTH, &C.

On motion of Mr. ASHLEY, the Committee on Ways and Means was instructed to inquire into the propriety of repealing immediately so much of the Tariff act of July 1, 1864, as imposes a duty of 10 per cent. on lastings, mohair cloth, and other materials for boots and shoes.

SUITS AGAINST CONFEDERATE AGENTS.

On motion of Mr. FEMING the President was requested to communicate all correspondence between the State Department and Messrs. ADAMS, Minister to the Court of St. James; DUDLEY, Consul at Liverpool; MORSE, Consul at London; GIBBS, Treasury Agent, and other persons, respecting the compromise of certain suits instituted in the English Courts in behalf of the United States, against FRAZIER, TRENHOLM & Co., alleged agents of the so-called Confederate Government.

THE NATIONAL DEBT.

Mr. RANDALL introduced a bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes not bearing interest, to be used in providing a sinking fund for the extinguishment of the national debt. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

MURDER OF UNION SOLDIERS.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Indiana, the Select Committee appointed to investigate the murder of Union soldiers in South Carolina, was instructed also to inquire into the facts connected with the murder of a soldier of the Forty-second Indiana Regiment, named KNOWLES, in December, 1864, in Augusta, Ga., while a prisoner of war.

Mr. MILLER introduced a bill supplementary to the Bounty Bill of the 28th July, 1866. Read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

THE THIRTEENTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. KASSON asked leave to introduce a joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of the thirteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that the true intent and meaning thereof was to prohibit slavery or involuntary servitude forever in all forms except in the direct execution of a sentence imposing a definite penalty, according to law, which penalty cannot without violation of the Constitution impose any other servitude than that of impeachment or other restraint of freedom under the immediate control of officers of the law, and according to the usual course thereof, to the exclusion of all unofficial control of the person so held in servitude, and that all orders, judgments or decrees authorizing or directing the sale into servitude of any person within the United States shall be held to be in violation of the 13th Constitutional Amendment, and, therefore, void. Objection being made, Mr. KASSON moved to suspend the rules. The rules were suspended—112 to 26—and the joint resolution was introduced and read twice. It being before the House to come up the first business to-morrow, Mr. KASSON yielded for a motion to adjourn, and the House, at 4 P. M., adjourned.

The Burning of the Steamer Fashion—Statement of the Captain—The Number Lost Not so Large as Reported.

Capt. P. D. PRATT, late of the steamer *Fashion*, has published a statement of the circumstances attending the burning of that steamer near Baton Rouge, on the 27th ult., from which it appears that the reports of the number of passengers lost have been exaggerated. It is addressed to his friends and patrons of the Vicksburgh trade, and after a statement that the loss of the *Fashion* has determined him to discontinue for the present his connection with them as a steamboat Captain, he says:

The steamer *Fashion* was lost under the following circumstances, with 2,582 bales of cotton on board: She left Bayou Sara on the afternoon of Dec. 27. At about 2 o'clock we landed at Waterloo and Fontania, below Port Hudson. When the boat had fully entered Prophet's Island chute I laid down, with orders to be wakened at Poplar Grove, about twelve miles below, the last point we expected to get cotton. In half an hour I was wakened by the cry of fire, and heard the orders of the mate to stop the engines, when I came at once on deck and took command of the boat, ordering the pilot to land her, as she swung with the shape of the river, and not to stop the engines, as the shore was flat and shoal, and I knew she would remain as she landed. After attempting to stay the fire, with the assistance of the officers of the boat, with hose and buckets, I ordered the second mate to go forward and get out a line. When the boat landed he was not to be found, and is lost. I then went from the roof to the forecastle and assisted the first clerk, who had sprained his ankle and who was badly bruised in saving the valuable letters and packages, to get ashore with them, and with the assistance of the second engineer, not on watch at the time, succeeded in getting out a line, and securing the boat, this always having been my intention in case of fire. Immediately after this, seeing the yawl from the stern of the boat approaching the shore, with the carpenter, one deck hand, several colored passengers on board, being lodged in the willows near the water's edge, I waded to my waist, and putting all of them out but the carpenter, one deck hand, a passenger and pilot, I started for the stem of the boat, where the remaining lady passengers were gathered together on the afterguard. On the way we took in tow the lifeboat, all the shutters and blinds that we could pick up, these having been thrown overboard by the steward and mate to the passengers, white and colored, on either side of us—taking up those we met on our way; and the lady cabin passengers were all saved by this means with but three exceptions—two having gained the shore by the means of life-preservers and floats, and one who was lost.

The mate threw over from the roof the ladders, trestles, the life-boats; and the steward, Mr. HARDESTY, (who was lost,) in my observation threw over the doors, shutters and life-preservers from the ladies' cabin. After all were compelled to leave the afterguard by the fire, the yawl was landed, and was then sent below in charge of the second clerk, to pick up those found afloat.

There were but one lady cabin passenger lost, four or five children, two gentlemen passengers and from twenty to thirty negro and deck passengers, the exact number I am unable to now state. Out of the crew of firemen and deck hands, numbering sixty, but one was lost. Of the cabin crew, nine out of thirty are believed to be lost. Allow me here to state what I know of the officers and crew of the *Fashion*: The mate was the last person seen by me from the yawl remaining on the burning wreck, and escaped by means of the yawl derrick-guy, and was picked up by me in the yawl. The steward was last seen on the afterguard endeavoring to aid those in the water. The pilot, Mr. THOMAS MONTAGUE, and the first engineer, Mr. OLIVER FAIRCHILD remained at their posts, to my knowledge, and died doing their duty, as I knew from my previous knowledge of the men they would do. Mr. SHAW, whom I have before spoken of, the first clerk, and Mr. LUDWIGSEN, saved the valuable letters and packages from the safe. To you whom I have known and who have known me, and been kind to me in many ways for years, I have only this to say in conclusion, that the remaining officers of the boat you may meet again. Remember them as kindly as you have always remembered the *Fashion* and myself, and as New-Orleans is my home, hoping to associate myself in business there, may we meet as cordially, although at greater intervals, as we have done before in the past. Always cordially yours,

P. D. PRATT, late Captain of the *Fashion*.

OBITUARY.

Rev. Moses Cummings.

This gentleman died in this City on Sunday evening. Mr. CUMMINGS was a prominent clergyman. His father, Rev. WILLIAM CUMMINGS, was a cotemporary of O'KELLEY, BARTON STONE, KINCADE, and the other founders of Liberal Christianity in the United States. The subject of this sketch entered the ministry when but 18 years of age, and labored earnestly throughout this State and New-Jersey. He was well known in New-England and at the West. In 1854 Mr. CUMMINGS assumed editorial charge of *The Christian Messenger* and *The Palladium*, resigning his position in the Spring of 1862. He was a determined opponent of Slavery, and opposed to all compromise with slaveholders. As a friend and admirer of HORACE MANN, Mr. CUMMINGS took the greatest interest in his peculiar educational views, and during Mr. MANN's Presidency of Antioch College, his measures were unwaveringly supported by the denominational organs. Mr. CUMMINGS was born at Haverill, N. H., in 1816.

THE NINTH-AVENUE TRAGEDY.

Inquest by Coroner Gamble over the Body of the Murderer and Suicide—Additional Evidence.

Agreeably to previous announcement, Coroner GAMBLE yesterday morning held an inquest over the remains of Roundsman THOMAS M. BURKE, one of the principal actors in the recent distressing tragedy occurring at No. 140 Ninth-avenue, as fully described in yesterday's edition. The examination was necessarily brief, owing to the inquest held on Sunday over the body of the unfortunate Mrs. WILLARD. The following additional evidence was, however, obtained:

A. H. Campbell, residing at No. 221 West Thirtieth-street, testified: At half-past five o'clock on Saturday evening I was in Ninth-avenue, near Twentieth-street, when an officer informed me that a person had been shot in a house on the corner; I went into the house, and saw deceased lying in the front room, bleeding from the head; Officer Jackson had picked the pistol up from the floor; I stayed in the house until the officers took the deceased to the hospital; I went to the house the next day, and was a juryman at the inquest on Mrs. Willard.

Kate Burke, residing at No. 185 East Twenty-ninth-street, deposed: The deceased is my son; I saw him alive on Thursday last, at four o'clock P. M.; I learned on Sunday morning that he was dead; he had been a policeman for about four years; three days before his death he told me he was to be married in March.

Seligman Teller, House Surgeon at the Jews' Hospital, sworn: Thomas M. Burke was brought to this hospital by the Police on Saturday evening, suffering from a gun-shot wound in the right temple, the bullet entering the right cavity of the cranium; patient was fully insensible, and remained so until 3:30 o'clock Sunday morning, when he died; I made the *post-mortem* examination twelve hours after death; the right temporal bone was found fractured; the ball was found in the right large hemisphere of the brain, which was smashed by spicula of bone entering the same.

On the conclusion of this testimony the case was committed to the Jury, who rendered the following verdict:

"That the deceased came to his death by a pistol-shot wound in the head, inflicted by his own hand, Jan. 5, 1867, at the corner of Ninth-avenue and Twentieth-street."

The deceased was a native of Ireland, and 28 years of age.

THE RECENT CHECK SWINDLES.

Preliminary Examination in the Case by Justice Dowling—The Modus Operandi.

In Sunday's edition of the TIMES appeared an account of a series of swindling operations by means of false checks, alleged to have been executed by an unknown man, whose arrest was effected at the Post-office on Saturday. Yesterday morning the case came up before Justice DOWLING, at the Tombs. ROBERT MAYLARD, the prisoner, was arraigned on a charge of having obtained large quantities of goods from different mercantile firms in the Sixth and Fifth Wards, on false pretences, and paying for the same by means of false checks drawn in the name of ANDERSON MAYLARD, (an alleged pretended firm,) on the Second National Bank, of this City.

WILLIAM CREIGHTON, salesman in the employ of E. S JAFFRAY & Co., of No. 350 Broadway, testified that on the 26th ult. the accused purchased from him five dozen bleeched damask cloths for the sum of $344 04, when he desired the same to be sent to the firm of ANDERSON & MAYLARD, at No. 61 Worth-street. The messenger, SAMUEL JONES, who delivered the invoice, received in payment therefor a check for the amount on the Second National Bank. This was after banking hours. The following day the check was deposited in the Central National Bank, and subsequently returned as worthless; no such firm as ANDERSON & MAYLARD having an account at the Second National Bank.

There being no further evidence, the hearing was closed by the [illegible] and examination of the accused. He gave his name as ROBERT MAYLARD, 28 years of age, and a native of Boston, Mass. He entered a plea of not guilty to the charge of swindling. The prisoner was then remanded to a cell for further examination to-day. It is understood that several additional complaints will be taken against the accused before the examination.

POLICE COURTS.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

BORROWING AN OVERCOAT.

Yesterday morning PATRICK REILLY, a waiter at the Everett House, corner of Seventeenth-street and Fourth-avenue, observed a man loitering suspiciously about in the vicinity of the clothes-rack. Watching him closely, he saw him go to the rack and take therefrom an overcoat, valued at $85, the property of a guest named HENRY A. SWIFT, with which he started to leave the hotel. The waiter pursued him and caused his arrest. Upon being taken before the Magistrate, the accused gave his name as EDWARD SCHROEDER. He admitted that he had taken the coat, but said he "only borrowed it for a little while, intending upon his return to restore it to the place from whence he had taken it." He was committed to prison in default of $1,000 bail.

PICKING POCKETS.

Two young men named WM. LAMBERT and JAMES HURNLEY were yesterday arrested, charged with attempting to pick the pocket of Mrs. BARBARA BRADBURY, of No. 15 James-slip, as that lady was purchasing a pair of shoes from a stand in front of a store in the Bowery. Both the accused were committed for trial without bail.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

AN INTELLIGENCE-OFFICE KEEPER IN COURT.

Mr. MAX GOLDBERGER, who resides at No. 7 Stanton-street, yesterday appeared before Justice SHANDLEY and made oath that in the *Staats Zeitung* newspaper of Monday's issue he saw an advertisement for fifty men, who were said to be wanted to work on a new railroad now in process of construction, at $1 75 per day—applicants for the situation to call at the intelligence office of one LOUIS WINZER, at No. 11 Stanton-street; that he and a great many others went to WINZER's place where $1 a piece was demanded of them for procuring the situation for them. This demand was made, the complainant believed, with intent to defraud, and the result was the immediate arrest of the alleged pretender, and upon hearing the testimony in the case the Judge decided that inasmuch as no money had passed between the parties, he could not hold the prisoner on that complaint, but would commit him in default of the required bail, to answer the charge of conducting his business without a license.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

A YOUTHFUL THIEF.

A little fellow, who does not appear to be more than 10 years of age, was arraigned on the complaint of Miss CHRISTIANA ELLA, who keeps a fancy goods store at No. 731 Third-avenue, and who charges him with attempting to steal a dozen pairs of suspenders, by inserting his hand through a broken pane of glass in the show window. The boy was locked up for examination.

VITAL STATISTICS OF NEW-YORK.

The Report of Dr. Harris to the Board of Health—The Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths for Six Months.

Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, has sent in to the Board of Health a portion of his Annual Report, covering the time from the 5th of March, when his Bureau was created, to the end of September. The Report, when completed, will be voluminous and valuable. That portion now in the hands of the Board contains many valuable tables; but by far the most interesting portion of it is yet to come. In speaking of the duties of his office, the Registrar says:

"Society no longer submits its destinies to the superstitious doctrines of chance in any of the great affairs and events of human existence. The State and the municipality open their account current and ledgers of the life, lineage, death and the causes of death of the people, in order that the laws of healthy existence and social welfare may be elucidated, while public registration is made of three great landmarks which nature has placed in the pathway of life. And if, in the transactions of trade and transfer of lands and estate, the civil Government justly demands the formalities of deeds, of title-proofs, covenants and solemn oaths, and the literal registration of them, how much more and with what exactions shall the requirements of society be enjoined in regard to its care, study and public records of man in his birth and lineage, his family, his offspring and his death. And such records as society and the science of life now require need to be both accurate and exceedingly complete; and most justly do they demand that whoever is most intimately, officially, or responsibly concerned in the individual and the event to be registered, shall aid in whatever is required to render the vital registration most complete and useful. In this spirit and with these principles in view, yet by methods and with uses that have been devised for daily necessities in the care of public health, the organization and duties of the Bureau have been directed. And no higher compliment can be paid to the enlightened spirit that is beginning to pervade all classes of the people in regard to life and health, and the public duties connected therewith, than the testimony which we now bear to the fact that the people and the Press have spontaneously and heartily aided in giving effect to every method.

The matter of registering births, deaths and marriages was little heeded previous to 1853. People came into the world, passed through and out of it, without leaving a mark upon the City records. In that year the City Inspector was charged with the duty of keeping such records; but while a great improvement was at once apparent, the records were still incomplete. The following table shows the number of marriages, births and deaths recorded since 1850, including only the nine months of 1866, ending Sept. 30:

AGGREGATE NUMBER.

Years.	Persons married.	Births.	Deaths.	Names upon the register.
1850	8	—	10,332	10,340
1851	14	5	14,029	14,048
1852	44	—	15,490	15,534
1853	6,584	9,287	21,979	37,850
1854	11,028	17,076	28,437	56,541
1855	7,988	13,371	24,448	45,807
1856	7,524	15,603	21,748	44,875
1857	7,998	17,685	22,811	48,494
1858	7,188	12,133	23,269	42,590
1859	6,298	8,128	22,745	37,171
1860	8,172	5,998	24,760	38,930
1861	5,690	9,869	24,525	40,084
1862	5,816	7,637	23,150	36,603
1863	6,436	6,373	26,617	39,426
1864	6,444	5,689	25,792	37,925
1865	5,630	5,244	25,767	36,641
1866	3,730	7,240	21,150	32,120

The certificates of births, deaths and marriages, made to the Registrar are required to state all the facts relative to the individual or individuals interested, and for this purpose Dr. HARRIS has prepared blank forms, which are of the most approved style. Previous to the establishment of this Bureau great abuses had existed in the granting of burial permits, and quack-medicine dealers and undertakers always kept them on hand, ready signed, to suit customers. The Police force gathered in all such permits at once, and the present admirable system was inaugurated.

The following is the return of deaths for the six months ending June 30, 1866:

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.	United States.	Foreign.	Not stated.	Total.
Jan.	1,084	947	2,041	1,346	686	9	2,041
Feb.	958	815	1,773	1,104	654	15	1,773
March	1,044	926	1,970	1,263	686	21	1,970
April	1,086	845	1,931	1,213	706	12	1,931
May	997	841	1,838	1,075	736	27	1,838
June	1,007	859	1,866	1,157	684	25	1,866
Total.	6,176	5,243	11,419	7,158	4,152	109	10,419

The deaths from zymotic diseases during the five months ending Aug. 31 were as follows: Small-pox, 19; measles, 78; scarlatina, 296; diphtheria, 142; croup, 101; whooping-cough, 41; typhus fever, 177; typhoid fever, 157; cholera, 885; cholera infantum, 1,270; chronic diarrhœa, dysentery and cholera morbus, 1,177; other zymotic diseases, 449; total deaths from zymotic diseases, 4,742; deaths by accident or negligence, 396; total deaths from all causes, 12,404; percentage of zymotic diseases on total mortality, 22.46; death rate per 1,000 annually from zymotic causes, 6.91; death rate per 1,000 from all causes, 30.75. The number of deaths from sunstroke, effects of heat and congestion of the brain during the heated term from June 21 to Aug. 4 was: Males, 297; females, 129; total, 426.

For the three months ending June 30 there were 2,419 births; of these, 2,406 were white and 11 black, 1,286 male and 1,131 female. During the same period there were 1,258 marriages, of which only 22 were of black people; 358 of the males and 436 of the females were natives.

The rise and progress of cholera in New-York, Brooklyn and the public institutions on the islands are shown in the following table:

Weeks ending	Total Deaths from all other Diarrhœal Maladies excepting Cholera. In N.Y	In Br'klyn.	Total Deaths from Cholera. In N. York.	In Br'k'n	Total of all Diarrhœal Maladies, including Cholera. In N. York.	In Br'klyn.
June 30	85	27	1	—	86	27
July 7	110	50	5	1	115	51
July 14	245	98	9	9	254	107
July 21	442	154	29	22	471	176
July 28	297	98	70	41	367	139
Aug. 4	279	103	285	68	564	171
Aug. 11	268	90	241	108	509	198
Aug. 18	242	93	146	89	388	182
Aug. 25	239	71	91	54	330	125
Sept. 1	181	60	48	21	229	81
Sept. 8	164	64	60	24	224	88
Sept. 15	150	63	67	10	217	73
Sept. 22	142	49	51	12	193	61
Sept. 29	94	43	35	11	129	54
Totals	2,938	1,063	1,138	470	4,076	1,533

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors organized at noon yesterday by the reëlection of Mr. HENRY SMITH as President, and Mr. JOSEPH YOUNG as Clerk. Messrs. SELMES and WOODWARD were reëlected assistant clerks, and Mr. EUGENE DURNIN, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Ex-Alderman JOHN BRICE was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Supervisor PURDY.

Resolutions were adopted fixing the salary of the legal adviser of the Board at $2,000, and the Mayor at $5,000 per annum.

The Board then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

A COWHIDING COLONEL WITH A LAWYER FOR A VICTIM.—Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, the denizens of the commercial region of lower Broadway were much amused and interested in witnessing one of the choicest scenes of "cut and come again," in the shape of a racy cowhide case on the part of an ex-rebel Colonel and a lawyer of the class recently termed in one of the French Courts "a New-York lawyer." A certain gentleman named Mr. ——, is an attaché of a legal firm in Wall-street in this City, and Col. ——, of Broadway, has been a client of said firm. A few days ago Col. —— satisfied the monetary claims there by paying a very modestly figured up bill of $2,500, for "services rendered." Of this sum the gentleman attaché claimed $100 upon some inexplicable plea for "mysterious influences" rendered, that produced an imaginary grand result unknown either in the practice or the theory of law. This sum the Colonel refused to pay, whereupon ——, Esq., who is a semi-professional "bruiser," about 200 pounds weight, gave notice both verbally and epistolary of fisticuffs for two, at sight. The gallant Colonel, not to be intimidated by any such process of collecting debts, even if honestly due, immediately had recourse "to arms." Just about 3 o'clock —— ——, Esq., entered the colonel's office and asked him out to "a rough and tumble," which the Colonel responded to by producing a stout cowhide which he most vigorously laid on the head, face, shoulders and principally the back of ——, Esq., who ran some twenty feet, yelping and crying, yet still receiving the generous lashes of the now excited Colonel. An immense crowd had gathered to behold the castigating Colonel and the cringing lawyer. One hide-worn and the other sore, and the interposition of third parties ended the scene.

BATTLE OF NEW-ORLEANS.—This is the anniversary of that celebrated battle of New-Orleans, at which the British were signally defeated by Gen. JACKSON. The 8th of January has usually been a gala day in this City, but so many brilliant battles have been fought since that which we have been accustomed to commemorate at this date, that it would not be at all wonderful if it should have been, to some extent, eclipsed by the later achievements. The Tammany Society made no arrangements last evening for the celebration of this, one of its favorite festivals.

PREACHING IN THE SIXTH WARD.—Rev. JAMES SMYTHE, of Brooklyn, Agent of the American Temperance Alliance, is at present engaged in preaching to the poor in the neighborhood of the Five Points every Sunday evening, at the Union Mission Church in Centre-street, opposite the Tombs. There is no part of the City where the reverend gentleman can more usefully employ his talents than in this sadly-neglected locality, and it is hoped that his labors will be crowned with success. Rev. J. SMYTHE is not the same SMYTHE who has been lecturing upon the "Black Crook," &c.

FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL AT OATMAN'S RINK.—Maj. OATMAN has made arrangements for one of the most extraordinary entertainments on ice that has yet been given on his rink. To-morrow evening a fancy dress carnival will take place, at which he promises "the ladies will be present in their richest and most varied habiliments, and the gentlemen will, it is expected, represent every costume and people on the face of the habitable globe." An experienced costumer will be in attendance. The Major appears determined to present things in truly festal aspect.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—ANDREW GALLAGHER, while under the influence of liquor, yesterday afternoon walked off the dock at the foot of Fortieth-street, North River. His cries for assistance attracted the attention of Officer SMITH, of the Twenty-second Precinct, who, with the assistance of some citizens, was successful in rescuing the unfortunate man, and he was taken care of by the Twenty-second Precinct Police.

UNION OF TWO RAILROADS.—Negotiations for the merging of the Southwest Pacific Railroad into the Atlantic and Pacific Road were concluded to-day, and Messrs. HENRY H. WARD, LEONARD W. JEROME, ROBERT L. CUTTING, President of the Board of Brokers, PAUL S. FORBES and CHARLES GOULD were attached to the Board of Directors of the latter Company.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About 4:15 o'clock yesterday afternoon JOSEPH STONVENELL, of No. 133 West Fifteenth-street, died suddenly in the dining-saloon of CHARLES WEYRICH, No. 62 Greenwich-street. Cause of death supposed to be disease of the heart. The Coroner was notified.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Hon. C. T. Hulburd, M. C., New-York, is at the Astor House. Col. John M. Wilson, U. S. A., is at the Bancroft House. Hons. R. S. Gantt, John R. Fellows, J. R. Eakin and R. C. Newton, Arkansas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The Board of Aldermen met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

On motion of Mr. BERGEN, of the Tenth Ward, Alderman O'KEEFFE, of the Twelfth Ward, was elected temporary Chairman, when, the roll being called, the following members answered to their names: Messrs. Cashow, Markey, Hinsdale, Mercien, Ennis, O'Brien, Steers, Daniels, Hathaway, Bergen, Carman, O'Keeffe, Armfield, Brady, Cunningham, Guck, Bliss, Martin, Fisher, Whitney.

An election for President of the Board was then entered into, and Alderman GEORGE H. FISHER, of the Nineteenth Ward, was elected by the following vote:

George H. Fisher	12
Bailey J. Hathaway	5
Jesse C. Carman	5

The President elect returned his thanks briefly for the honor conferred upon him, and in allusion to charges made against the Board of Aldermen for extravagance and useless expenditure of the public funds, he contended that the statements made at public meetings were incorrect, and that the expenses of the City Government for the past year were within the appropriations. He adverted to the lighting of the streets all night, and to other matters done for the benefit of the community at large by the Common Council, when,

On motion, a ballot for Corporation Counsel was entered into, resulting in the election of ALEXANDER MCCUE by the following vote:

Alexander McCue	12
George G. Reynolds	5
Wm. C. DeWitt	2

The following candidates were elected for the positions named:

Keeper of the City Hall—Patrick Former.
Assistant Keeper of the City Hall—Thomas McGuire.
Messenger of the Board—Wm. S. Barton.
Engineer City Hall—Timothy Ward.
Inspector of Pavements, W. D.—Philip Clare.
Sealers of Weights and Measures, W. D.—Wm. W. Dowd and Wm. Dwyer.
Inspector of Pavements, E. D.—Charles Keihl.
Sealers of Weights and Measures, E. D.—Peter Brennan and Daniel Jenkins.
Keeper Docks Fourteenth Ward—Patrick Clark.
Clerk of the Market—Anthony Gattars.
Keeper of Washington Park—Thomas Farley.
Keeper City Park—Patrick York.
Keeper of Carrol Park—John F. Schwoll.
Keeper Water Closets, City Hall—Daniel Murphy.
Keeper Hamilton-avenue Bridge—John Anglem.
Keeper Ninth-street Bridge—John Maher.
Keeper Third-street Bridge—John Creighton.
Keeper of Carroll-street Bridge—James Conners.
Pound Master Eleventh Ward—Peter Trimble.
Pound Master Eighth Ward—Michael Fullam.

The Mayor's message was read by the clerk some time after the organization of the Board. His Honor being engaged in the Board of Supervisors, which also met at 3 o'clock.

The Mayor, in the message submitted, states that the city liabilities on the 1st of January, 1867, amounted to $11,408,519 92. The balance standing to the credit of the sinking fund was at the same time $858,100 10, leaving the net indebtedness of the city, $10,550,419 82. During the past year, no accounts have been overdrawn, but, on the contrary, of the amount raised for the general purposes of the City Government, there is a balance on hand of $48,616 40.

The increase of the rate of taxes is stated to be occasioned by the augmentation of salaries in the Metropolitan Police Department, the sum required by the Board of Education for educational purposes, the expenses made necessary by the establishment of the Metropolitan Board of Health, the increased expense on account of lighting the streets all night and every night during the year, the increase in the amount for street-cleaning purposes, and the new building for the Truant Home.

The Mayor congratulates the Board that the long needed improvement of lighting the streets all night has at length been consummated.

The Mayor states that the management of the Department of Taxes and Assessments merits general and public commendation. The system adopted in this Department seems not only to be the most convenient for the tax-payers, but also the most economical to the city.

The idea has, he understands, been agitated in some quarters of organizing a separate department for the collection of arrears of taxes, similar to the plan now in operation in the City of New-York. Such a change as this is not only unnecessary, but it would undoubtedly be a positive disadvantage. The same books which show that taxes have been paid, show also who are in arrears. It is a practical fact, that the whole labor connected with the collection of arrears of taxes would be distributed through that portion of the year not included in the time limited for their regular payment, at which time the great bulk of the taxes are paid. The same clerks, therefore, engaged in the ordinary collection of taxes have sufficient time to attend to such as may be in arrears. This work is already well performed under the present system, and the public ought certainly not to complain if the Department of Taxes and Assessments, as at present organized, remains ready, without complaint, to perform a service, sought to be distributed into two departments, doubling the expense necessary to be borne by the city on this account, and in reality tending to create confusion rather than harmony in the whole management of this branch of our City Government.

In regard to the inadequate supply of water, the Mayor states that the fault is in the fact that the main from which the city is now supplied is not of sufficient capacity to supply the wants of the entire city. Another main is now being laid, and which will probably be completed by July next. Some fifteen miles of distributing pipe are to be laid during the present year. The receipts from the Water Department for the year 1866 exceed those of 1865 by about $50,000. The arrears due to the city for water taxes are $225,000.

The Mayor advocates a paid Fire Department as better than the volunteer system. He states "that the condition of the Fire Department is not such as the interests of our city require. It has all the virtues as well as the vices which connect themselves with the volunteer organization everywhere. The evils complained of are not necessarily attributable to the men who have the management of the Department. The system itself is one which is behind the age, which has outlived its usefulness, and which must of necessity be dropped before long in the onward march of improvement. In my last annual communication I ventured to recommend that measures be adopted to secure a paid Fire Department for our city. Since that time, all the investigation which I have been able to make in this matter has strengthened me in the opinions which I then held upon this subject. The interests of property demand that the most effective system possible be employed for its protection. So far as the paid system has been adopted in our large cities, there seems to be but one voice with reference to its complete reliability and success, and I have been able to learn of no instance where a return has been made to the volunteer organization after the paid system has been once adopted. In the City of New-York, where this change has lately been made, it has constantly gained in public favor, notwithstanding the very great expense with which it has been attended in that city. I see no reason why a much more economical plan might not be instituted here; similar, for instance, to that already in operation in the City of Boston—a plan which has proved itself as reliable and efficient in every respect as the one now made use of in the City of New-York. The sum of $50,000, which is the amount fixed by the Legislature for the support of the Fire Department in this city, is notoriously insufficient, exclusive of salaries, to properly maintain the present organization. The item of salaries, amounting to nearly $40,000, must be added to this sum, making a total annual expense of about $90,000. The complaints which are constantly being made, and the contention arising with reference to the distribution of the amount fixed by the Legislature, add very little to the harmony and success of the Department. I therefore again urge upon your Honorable Body that steps be taken to secure a paid Fire Department for this city."

The amount raised for the purpose of cleaning the streets and repairing the wells and pumps for the present year is $78,100, against $54,800 for the year 1866.

In relation to the subject of education the Mayor states "that the subject of education is one of vital importance to the best interests of the City. Upon investigation I find that by the last census there are 68,826 children in our City between the ages of 5 and 14 years. It has been estimated that of this number about fifty per cent., equal to about 35,000 children, require provision to be made for their education in the public schools. These, when crowded to the utmost capacity, contain accommodations for only 28,206. It is therefore evident that measures should be taken immediately to remedy this apparent want in the community. Our city is rapidly extending itself on every hand. The constantly increasing influx of population here requires a corresponding increase in our educational facilities. The slow methods which have heretofore been adopted would hardly keep pace with the growing demands of our population, even if the present accommodations were sufficient. I therefore venture to repeat the suggestions made by me in June last to the members of the Joint Board of Aldermen and Supervisors, that application be made to the Legislature for power to issue bonds, payable within twenty years, to an amount sufficient for the erection and completion of such improved school buildings as the rapidly increasing and widely spread population of the city demands. Although by the plan proposed the funded debt of the city will be increased, it is thought that by far the greater proportion of our tax-payers would prefer this rather than submit to the increased expenditures which would be necessary to meet at once the necessities of the city in this respect.

In relation to Prospect Park the Mayor states "that the application made to the Legislature for authority to enable the Commissioners to purchase additional land was granted, and under the power thus obtained about two hundred and fifty acres of land have been purchased thoroughly adapted in all respects to the purposes intended. The report of the Commission, which has heretofore been laid before your honorable body, discloses the plan adopted by the Board. It is safe to say that the execution of this plan, if carried out to its full completion, will give to the city one of the finest parks in the world. The Commission have been busily engaged in the laying out of drives and walks, and the planting of trees and shrubbery, and in the course of the coming season, I am informed that it is their intention to open one of the main drives to the uses of the public. I have heretofore taken occasion to commend this improvement especially to you, and I take the present opportunity to bespeak for it your most favorable consideration. When completed, it will not only be a constant source of pleasure, of health and recreation to our citizens, but it will also tend, in many ways, to the advantage and prosperity of our city. By means of this and other improvements, it is to be presumed that persons of wealth to a greater extent than at present will seek residences among us; and also that the value of property generally throughout the city will be increased. The remaining parks of our city are generally and have been for many years past in a very unsatisfactory condition. This fact, I have no doubt, has been observable on the part of every member of your honorable Board. Watchmen are indeed appointed to look after them, but the duties devolving upon these men, admitting them to be faithfully performed, are not such as to secure the proper development and improvement of these public grounds. To properly develop these parks, requires no little care and skill on the part of those having charge of them, and to secure this result, I respectfully recommend that they be placed under the control of the gentlemen composing the Prospect Park Commission. This Board have invaluable facilities already at hand, which could be used in this direction, and I have no doubt if the full control of these places were put into their hands, they would soon be made ornaments rather than a positive discredit to the city.

The Mayor commends the Health Board for the good they have done, and concludes as follows:

The entire amount taxed upon this city for State, county and city purposes, is about $4,600,000, divided as follows, viz:

State	$664,000
County	1,250,000
City	2,686,000

The average per centage of taxation for State, county and city purposes is about $3 41 upon each $100 of valuation, as follows: For State purposes, 48 cents upon each $100; and for county purposes, 92 cents on each $100, leaving about $2 01 on each $100 for city expenses. Of this last item about 52 per cent. is under the control of various commissions; and 10 per cent. of the amount named for county purposes is under the control of the Board of Health. Of the amount raised for the purposes of the City Government out of the entire tax for the current year, we find the sum of $924,000 under the general control and management of the Common Council. Of this amount the sum of $325,000 is appropriated for lighting the public streets; $225,000 for salaries; $73,100 for cleaning the streets for 1867; $50,000 for the Fire Departments; and $10,000 for hospitals and dispensaries; making in all a total of $683,100, which is comparatively fixed in amount and cannot in any event be subject to much variation. There is then a balance of $240,900 to be used for other purposes connected with the city affairs under the control of your honorable body, and it is for the proper disposition of this amount that reforms in the City Government have been suggested. If the remedy adopted be the establishment of further Commissions the burden of taxation would in all probability be greatly increased. Our city, during the past year, has been attended with its usual prosperity. We cannot fail to observe on every hand evidences of its rapid growth in population and wealth. From statistics which have been carefully prepared under the supervision of Inspector FOLK, I learn that, during the past year, there have been erected, mostly in the outer wards, 2,178 buildings, notwithstanding the high prices which have prevailed in materials for building purposes. I cannot forbear to express the hope that this prosperity may continue uninterrupted, and that our city, in all that tends to a high morality, to a liberal cultivation and to a rapid progress, may be foremost, as it deserves to be, among the cities of the Union. Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL BOOTH.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The total number of deaths in Brooklyn for last week was 164. The diseases resulting in death were as follows: Consumption, 27; Pneumonia, 9; Cancer, 2; Diptheria, 5; Peritonitis, 1; Hydrocephalus, 3; Disease of Brain, 11; Scarlet Fever, 13; Convulsions, 9; Exposure, 1; Croup, 5; Burns, 2; Premature Birth, 3; Parturition, 1; Typhoid Fever, 7; Puerperal Convulsions, 2; Disease of Heart, 5; Paralysis, 2; Remittent Fever, 1; Apoplexy, 5; Old Age, 5; Hooping Cough, 3; Congestion of Lungs, 5; Compression of Cord, 1; Marasmus, 6; Disease of Kidneys, 2; Enteritis, 2; Bronchitis, 4; Diarrhœa, 2; Debility, 5; Dysentery, 2; Scrofula, 1; Hemorrhage, 1; Disease of Liver, 2; Disease of Spine, 1; Pleurisy, 1; Tonsilitis, 1; Measles, 1; Suicide, 1; Accidental Injuries, 1; Puerperal Fever, 1; Intemperance, 1; Epilipsy, 1. Total 164. Stillborn, 17; Colored, 2.

Of the whole number there were: Men, 32; women, 41; boys, 51; girls, 40.

The ages at which death occurred were: Under 1 year, 30; under 2 years, 24; under 3 years, 10; under 4 years, 4; under 5 years, 7; 5 to 10 years, 8; 10 to 15 years, 4; 15 to 20 years, 4; 20 to 40 years, 23; 40 to 60 years, 24; 60 to 80 years, 22; over 80 years, 4.

Of the number who died there were born in the United States, 113; Ireland, 32; England, 4; Germany, 10; British America, 2; France, 2; Scotland, 1.

Wards.		Wards.	
1	1	12	3
2	5	13	7
3	6	14	11
4	4	15	7
5	7	16	9
6	10	17	1
7	6	18	4
8	8	19	6
9	17	20	6
10	18	Villages	16
11	12		
Total			164

THE FULTON-AVENUE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner LYNCH held an inquest yesterday upon the body of CATHARINE O'DONNELL, who was killed by being run over by a Fulton-avenue Railroad car on the evening of the 25th December last, in Fulton-avenue, near Downing-street. A portion of the Jury censured the conductor and driver, and the majority stated that the railroad employes were not to blame. Both verdicts were accepted by the Coroner, and there the matter rests.

BODY IDENTIFIED.—Coroner SMITH yesterday held an inquest on the body of the woman found in the woods at Greenpoint on Saturday afternoon last, when it was ascertained to be that of Mrs. MARGARET ULMER, formerly residing at No. 86 Meserole-street, E. D. Deceased left her home on Friday afternoon, while temporarily insane, and it is supposed that she died from exposure. A verdict to that effect was rendered.

SUDDEN DEATH.—MICHAEL MURPHY was picked up on the street yesterday, on the supposition that he was drunk. It was subsequently ascertained, however, that he was laboring under a severe sickness, not at all connected with liquor. He was taken to the Station-house of the Forty-second Precinct Police, where he died. The Coroner was notified.

THE CYPRESS HILLS PROBABLE MURDER STORY.—Coroner SMITH contradicts the story that Mrs. MARY SPATZ, residing near Cypruss Hills Cemetery, died of injuries inflicted by anybody. The woman still lives, and has no thought of death at present, although she is suffering from the effects of injuries received about two years ago.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.—The Board of Supervisors organized yesterday afternoon by electing Mr. WM. M. LITTLE, of the Twentieth Ward, as President. Some routine business was transacted, after which the Board adjourned until the 11th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

BURGLARY.—TOWNSEND's auction room, No. 62 Grand-street, E. D., was broken into by burglars on Sunday night and robbed of skates, &c., to the value of $55. The entrance was made through a rear window.

NEW-JERSEY.

NEWARK NEWS IN BRIEF.—GEORGE BROWN, the colored man, who was charged with the burglary of Mr. AARON WARD's grocery-store on New-Year's eve, has been fully committed for trial....The trial of the negro GEORGE JEROME, for burglary and shooting Mrs. WARD on the same night, will probably take place the present term....WILLIAM BESSEL, arrested on Friday night for threatening to shoot his wife, has been committed to the County Jail for trial, and is said to be suffering from *delirium tremens*....CHARLES FREEMAN, a resident of Bellville, was yesterday arrested for burglariously entering GEORGE B. SWAIN's stable, in South-street, Newark, and stealing therefrom a set of silver-mounted harness, a carriage-cover and horse-blanket. The accused admitted his guilt, and gave information that led to the recovery of the property.

DANGEROUS ASSAULT ON SHIPBOARD.—JOHN L. ROSS, mate of the steamer *Kallorama*, lying in the North River, who was struck over the head with a piece of iron by the colored cook, WM. BRAND, on Friday last, was conveyed to the residence of his sister in Jersey City. He was attended by Drs. CRAIG and EDWARDS, who, upon examination, found that he had sustained a compound fracture of the skull, from which they have extracted eighteen pieces of bone. There is but little hopes of his recovery. BRAND was arrested and committed in New-York.

ACCIDENT AT THE DEPOT.—At 9 o'clock yesterday forenoon, Mrs. ELIZABETH MCLEAN, of Newark, attempted to get off the cars while in motion at the depot, Jersey City, fell between the car and platform and sustained a fracture of the left thigh, together with internal injuries. She was removed to the New-York Hospital.

ELIZABETH ITEMS.—On Saturday last a dwelling with many historical reminiscences attached to it, and known as the "Old Stamp House," caught fire and was burned to the ground. It was the property of the late Mr. JAMES ANGUS....A number of Elizabeth milkmen have refused to serve their customers on Sunday.

PIGEON SHOOTING.—JOHN TAYLOR, of Jersey City, and WM. SEEDS, the "Jersey Boy," will shoot two pigeon matches at Greenville on Wednesday, for $1,000 each match. The first match will be for fifty double birds, and the second at 100 single birds.

THE MERCER COURTS.—The Winter term of the Mercer County Courts will commence to-day. The indictment against BARCLAY HAINES, for bribery, is expected to be tried, and a case of child-murder will be presented before the Grand Jury.

FELL FROM A BUILDING.—A carpenter named BROWN, fell from the roof of a house in Hudson City, and has since remained insensible. It is thought his injuries will terminate fatally.

A CALL ACCEPTED.—The East Orange Presbyterian Church has extended a call to Rev. Dr. SMITH, of Philadelphia, to become their pastor, which has been accepted.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Jan. 7.

FLOUR firm; sales 600 bbls. No. 1 Spring at $12; 40 bbls. at $13 for Red Winter; $13 for Amber. WHEAT quiet and firm; sales, 4 car loads of Red and White Winter at private terms. CORN firm at $1. OATS quiet at 50c. BARLEY nominal at $1@$1 03, as to quality. RYE quiet and nominal at $1. PROVISIONS heavy. MESS PORK quiet and steady at $20 50. BACON dull. LARD quiet at 12½c.@12¾c. DRESSED HOGS dull at 7¼c.@7¾c. WHISKY firm at $2 39. The total amount of flour turned out at the ten flouring mills in Buffalo for the year ending Jan. 1, foots up 369,187 bbls., against 242,551 bbls. for the previous year.

CHICAGO, Monday, Jan. 7.

FLOUR, upper grades firm, held 10c.@15c. higher; other descriptions are unchanged. Receipts 7,200 bbls.; shipped, 5,500. Spring Extras, $10@$11 50. WHEAT dull but steady; receipts, 16,550 bushels; shipped, 2,500 bushels; No. 1 Spring, $2 19@$2 22; No. 2, $1 95½. CORN ½c. higher, holders firm at $1 83. OATS dull but quiet, No. 2 43c. RYE steady at 95c.@97c. BARLEY firm, No. 2 68c.@73c. MESS PORK 12½c.@25c. lower—$18 37½@$18 50. LARD dull but easy at 11⅝c. DRESSED HOGS moderately active but offerings large; market easier at $6 60@$6 85.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Jan. 7.

BREADSTUFFS quiet, except WHEAT, which has advanced 2c.@3c. FLOUR unchanged. MESS PORK dull; sales at $19 50@$19 75. GREEN MEATS quiet; sales of Shoulders at 5⅞c. LARD steady; sales of Kettle at 11⅞c. HAMS ½c. lower. COTTON unsteady; sales at 31½c. WHISKY active; sales at 21½c.@22c. HOGS declined under heavy receipts, and closed at $5 75@$6 for Live, and $6 75@$7 25 for Dressed; receipts for 24 hours—20,475. MONEY easy. EXCHANGE heavy—50c. discount. GOLD 134.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 7.

COTTON—Sales of 85 bales good Low Middling at 30¾c.@31¼c. TOBACCO quiet. MESS PORK—Sales at $20 50. HOGS—Sales at $6 50; receipts 759; total receipts, 154,000; Bulk Shoulders, sales at 8¼c.; Hams, sales at 12c.; Clear Sides, 11c. Superfine FLOUR—Sales at $9 50@$10. Prime WHEAT—Sales at $2 80. CORN—Sales of Shelled, in bulk, at 68c.@70c.; and Ear, at 62c.@65c. OATS—Sales at 62c. LARD—Sales at 12c. WHISKY nominal.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Jan. 7.

FLOUR market quiet and unchanged. WHEAT receipts small; Pennsylvania Red, $2 90. CORN advanced; sales White at $1 03@$1 07; Yellow, $1 02@$1 03. OATS dull; nominal at 58c. SEED—Clover quiet $8 25. WHISKY—City, last sale, $2 30. PROVISIONS inactive. MESS PORK, $21 50. COFFEE firm. SUGAR firmer.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Jan. 7.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm at $2 21 for No. 1, $2 05 for No. 2 and $1 89 for No. 3. CORN—86c. for old No. 1. RYE steady at 96c. for No. 1. PROVISIONS dull—Mess Pork $18 clear. DRESSED HOGS steady at $6 90. RECEIPTS—2,500 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Oats, 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,500 bbls. Flour, 1,100 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Monday, Jan. 7.

COTTON is firm and steady; Ordinary, 27c.; Good Ordinary, 29c.; Low Middlings, 30c.; Middlings, 32c.; Strict Middlings, 33c.; Good Middlings, 35c. The ice is running pretty freely in the river; but few boats are in port, and business on the levee is dull.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Jan. 7.

FLOUR more active at $9 50@$14 50. WHEAT firm at $2 70.@$2 80. CORN steady; Mixed, 83c.; White and Yellow, 85c. OATS higher at 65c.@70c. HAY dull at $1 80. LARD, 11c. PORK in demand at $20 50. WHISKY, $2 20. HOPS easier at 5½c.@6½c.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Australasian	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Chicago	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
City of Cork	Jan. 9	New-York	Liverpool.
Pennsylvania	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
Atalanta	Jan. 12	New-York	London.
Pereire	Jan. 12	New-York	Havre.
Hansa	Jan. 12	New-York	Bremen.
City of Baltimore	Jan. 12	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR AMERICA.			
City of Baltimore	Dec. 26	Liverpool	New-York.
Saxonia	Dec. 26	Southampton	New-York.
Belgian	Dec. 27	Liverpool	Portland.
Etna	Dec. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Scotia	Dec. 29	Liverpool	New-York.
Bremen	Dec. 29	Bremen	New-York.
Asia	Jan. 5	Liverpool	Boston.
Germania	Jan. 5	Hamburg	New-York.
FOR HAVANA, NEW-ORLEANS, &C.			
Eagle	Jan. 10	Havana.	
San Francisco	Jan. 10	California.	
O. Chauncey	Jan. 11	Aspinwall.	
Morning Star	Jan. 12	New-Orleans.	
Gen. Grant	Jan. 12	New-Orleans.	

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5 A. M., 1:30, 2:20 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	5 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
Noorth Mail, Way	5 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Suth Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 5:30 and 10:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Gulf City, from Puerto Cabello—Dr. G. A. Moore. From Laguayra—B. P. Seixas, D. Mendlesohn, Simon Madrid. From St. Thomas—Mr. Albert J. Nash and wife. From St. John's, P. R.—Edward Savage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 24 | Sun sets...... 4 50 | Moon sets.... 7 45

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 9 26 | Gov. Island.10 15 | Hell Gate....11 37

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Jan. 7.

Cleared.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Ships Albert Gallatin, Delano, Liverpool, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.; Peruvian, Powers, Liverpool via New-Orleans, Crocker, Wood & Co.

Bark Eicho, (Pruss.,) Plogheft, Gibara, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Edwin Rowe, Mears, Los Palmas, Canaries, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Maracaibo, (Br.,) Robinson, Rio Grande de Sul, R. W. Wood & Son; Leonie, (Fr.,) Thebaud, Havre, De Vertu, Marsh & McCully; Ludmillas, (Aust.,) Vercarina, Gibraltar, Slocovich & Smith; Gipsey, (Dan.,) Davis, St. Croix, P. Hanford; Hermes, (Br.,) Blackart, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Dallett & Bliss; Hazard, Cottrell, Norfolk, Brockway & Baker.

Schooners Lucy D. Higgins, Philadelphia, Baker & Dayton; A. J. Dyer, Kilby, Elizabethport, Holyoke & Murray; John Walker, Overton, Port Jefferson, Van Brunt & Slaght; J. B. Warner, Hildreth, Charleston, N. L. McCready & Co.; Pioneer, Lothrop, Mobile, N. L. McCready & Co.

Sloop Proof Glass, Halleck, New-Haven, G. K. Rackett.

Cld. 5th, Ham. ship Dr. Barth, (not John Bertram, as incorrectly reported,) Meyer, Bremen, Sloman & Edye.

Arrived.

Steamship Gulf Stream, Scandella, Puerto Cabello Dec. 24, Laguayra 26th, St. Thomas 29th, and St. John's, P. R., 30th, with mdse. and passengers to Smith & Dunning. The U. S. steamship Saco arrived at Laguayra Dec. 23, from Santa Cruz, all well. Steamship Guiding Star arrived and left St. Thomas on the 29th. Lat. 28 05, lon. 71 40, fell in with wreck of a bark, apparently abandoned a long time; the bow and all forward of her cabin was under water; the mainmast had fallen aft, lying on the cabin, with the yards still hanging to the wreck; could see the whole of the stern, but there was no name on it; apparently had been stripped of everything valuable; the bulwarks on the port side as far forward as could be seen, had been scraped bright; after-house on cabin was painted flesh color, window blinds green; mast scraped bright, black tops and yards; probably a vessel of 500 tons.

Steamship Moneka, Libby, Charleston, S. C., Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Experienced very heavy weather during most of the passage.

Steamship Washington, Chichester, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamship John Gibson, Fuller, Washington, D. C., with mdse. to Bentley, Smith & Co.

Steamship Gen. Barnes, Morton, Savannah Jan. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. to J. F. Ames.

Steamer Andrew Fletcher, Hennessey, Fortress Monroe 37 hours, with ship Rangoon, (late ashore at Chincoteague Shoals,) in tow.

Ship Rangoon, (Br.,) Murray, Sourabaya Sept. 5, via Fortress Monroe 6th inst., with mdse. to R. W. Cameron. The R. went ashore on Chincoteague Shoals on the morning of the 24th of December, was got off on the 2d inst., and arrived at Fortress Monroe, leaking badly. A steam-pump was put aboard of her to keep her free of water, and she was towed to this City by the steamtug Andrew Fletcher, of the Coast Wrecking Co. She is at anchor at the S. W. Spit.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, Spencer, London 50 ds., with mdse. and 62 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had continued N. W. gales during December. Had one death (an infant) on the passage.

Ship Elena, (Brem.,) Bremer, Bremen 48 ds., with mdse. and 285 passengers to Charles Luling & Co. Came the Southern passage, and had fine weather.

Bark Rambler, Lamb, St. Marc 20 ds., with logwood to Metcalf & Duncan. Dec. 18, John J. Heath, seaman, died, and was buried at sea. Has been 14 ds. north of Hatteras, with heavy N. W. gales; lost deck-load of logwood; stove bulwarks, and vessel leaking.

Bark Grossherzogin Anna, (Meck.,) Wendt, Rio Janeiro 51 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. 4th inst., 50 miles S. E. of the Delaware, saw a vessel's jolly-boat, bottom up, painted cream color, not long in the water.

Bark Argonaut, (Brem.,) Steengrafe, Bremen 56 ds., with mdse. and 387 passengers to Herman Koop & Co. Had heavy weather the last 3 weeks. Jan. 4, off Nantucket, passed the wreck of a small vessel, with masts gone; been in that condition some time.

Bark Geestemunde, (Hamb.,) Kurlken, Hamburg 51 ds., with mdse. and 273 passengers to R. M. Sloman & Edye. Has had 3 deaths and 2 births on the passage.

Bark St. Andrew, (of Malta,) Rosemeyer, Buenos Ayres 53 ds., with hides, &c., to G. H. Millington. Had heavy weather the entire passage and split sails.

Brig Lady Bird, (of Quebec,) Bourgard, Old Harbor, Jam., Dec. 8, via Delaware Breakwater 5th inst., with logwood, &c., to M. A. Requa & Co. Was off the Highlands Dec. 29, and was blown off; lost and split sails.

Brig Expert, (of Granville, N. S.,) Mundy, Cardenas 23 ds., with molasses, &c., to Brett, Son & Co. Has been since Dec. 26, within 50 miles of Sandy Hook, with heavy N. W. gales; lost and split sails, stove boat, &c.

Brig Minnehaha, (of Maitland, N. S.,) Douglas, St. Martin's 23 ds., with salt to J. F. Whitney & Co. Left no vessels. Has had heavy weather and lost and split sails.

Brig James Ratchford, (Br.,) Crane, Windsor 16 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Brig Germania, (Oldg.,) Tielke, Rio Janeiro 63 ds., with coffee to order.

Brig Aspen, (Br.,) Forbes, Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Brig John Aviles, Philbrook, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Brig Silksworth, Moore, Shields Oct. 25, with mdse.

Brig Tangent, Chandler, New-Haven.

Schr. Sir Walter Raleigh, Nickerson, Buenos Ayres Oct. 31, and Montevideo Nov. 3, with hides, &c., to Murray, Ferris & Co. From the lat. of 32 had heavy gales from N. to N. W.; split sails, &c.

Schr. Annie Laurie, (Br.,) Slocum, Cornwallis 20 ds., with potatoes to D. R. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Sarah Maria, (of Cold Spring,) Underhill, Mayaguez, P. R., 18 ds., with oranges to J. & T. Pearsall.

Schr. Gen. Grant, Couse, Fortune Bay, N. F., 12 ds., with herring to Charles Shearer.

Schr. Laura A. Dodd, Knowlton, Fortune Bay, N. F., 12 ds., with herring to master.

Schr. Wm. Sutton, Lee, New-Brunswick 5 ds., with herring to Lynch & Co.

Schr. Ella L. Trefethen, Titcomb, Portland, with heading and potatoes to master.

Schr. Anna Myrick, Wilson, Virginia, for Portsmouth.

Schr. White Swan, Collins, Calais, with lumber.

Schr. Idabella, Weeks, Newbern, N. C.

Schr. Lath Rich, Bernhoff, Wilmington, N. C.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Jan. 7—Arr. ship Compta, Calcutta; bark Otago, Algoa Bay, Joshua Loring, New-Orleans.

Below—Brig Lorano, from Port-au-Prince, dismasted.

The schr. Decatur, hence for Cutler, was in contact below this port to-day with the schr. S. Watson, and lost mainsail, split foresail, and had her side stove in.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7—Below, schr. Alba, from Boston; Captain and first mate washed overboard in a gale.

Miscellaneous.

The Br. barkentine Monica, Hunter, from Liverpool Nov. 20, bound for New-Orleans, is at anchor at Sandy Hook, having put into this harbor in distress, with her bulwarks stove, and all movable on deck forward of the cabin swept off, and is short of provisions. The steamtug Acella went to her assistance, but the Captain refused to tow up to the City. There is a strong N. W. wind prevailing and a heavy sea, making a clean breach over her. She has lost several of her crew.

The steamer Loyalist, ashore off Black Rock, came off on the 5th inst., and was towed into Black Rock by the steamer Gladiator for repairs.

Notice to Mariners.

OFFICE OF LIGHTHOUSE INSPECTOR, THIRD DISTRICT, New-York, Jan. 7, 1867.

The Cornfield Point Light-vessel was replaced upon her station on Saturday, the 5th inst.

A. LUDLOW CASE, Captain U. S. N. and Lighthouse Inspector.

By order of Lighthouse Board.

Spoken, &c.

Emily—bark, for Boston, Dec. 16, lat. 21 20, lon. 58.

N. Chase—schr., bound S., Dec. 24, lat. 28 35, lon. 71 23.

Foreign Ports.

At Cardenas, Dec. 15, brig Albatross, for New-York, and brig Harriet Amelia, for Philadelphia Dec. 18.

At St. Marc, Dec. 15, schr. Rebecca Atwood, for Boston in 2 days.

At Buenos Ayres, Oct. 31, bark Washington Butcher, for New-York in 20 days.

At Mayaguez, P. R., Dec. 19, schr. Central America for New-York in 2 days.

JANUARY, 1867.
SPECIAL SALE
OF FINE
WINTER CLOTHING.
COATS, - - - $12 00.
PANTALOONS, $8 00.
VESTS, - - - $4 00.
OVERCOATS, $16 00.
DEVLIN & CO.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PEOPLE.
KELLY'S GRAND NORTH AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT.
TIME FIXED TO AWARD THE PREMIUMS,
And the Concert to be given at the
WABASH-AVENUE RINK
CHICAGO, ILL.,
SATURDAY, JAN. 26, 1867.
THIS IS THE GREATEST DISTRIBUTION OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY,
and the most successful enterprise of the kind ever inaugurated in the world.
250,000 VALUABLE PRIZES,
Valued at
HALF A MILLION DOLLARS,
INCLUDING $100,000 IN GREENBACKS.
WILL BE PRESENTED TO TICKET HOLDERS.
CAPITAL PRIZE, $30,000 IN GREENBACKS.
EVERY OTHER TICKET DRAWS A PRIZE.
TICKETS, $1 EACH; FIVE FOR $4 50; TEN FOR $9; TWENTY FOR $17 50. WILL BE SENT TO ANY ADDRESS ON RECEIPT OF MONEY.
SEND THE NAME OF EACH SUBSCRIBER AND ADDRESS. MONEY BY DRAFT, POST-OFFICE ORDERS, EXPRESS OR REGISTERED LETTER MAY BE SENT AT OUR RISK.
ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO A. A. KELLY & CO.,
No. 105 Randolph-st., Chicago, Ill.

WOOD TURNERY.
Wood turning of every variety, either eccentric, concentric or regular, handles of every variety, skate woods, croquet, &c.
JOHN N. BUNNELL, Unionville, Conn.,
Thirty-three miles from New-Haven via Canal R. R.

SAVONINE
Some of many testimonials addressed to the GLAMORGAN SOAP COMPANY, No. 45 Broadway, New-York.
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.
The value of your Savonine is fully appreciated at this Hotel for laundry and general use, and is worthy the attention of the public.
SIMEON LELAND & CO., Proprietors.
NEW-YORK HOTEL.
Dec. 31, 1866.
It has been found, from use, to be an excellent article for laundry, household and kitchen purposes. I cheerfully recommend it to the public.
HIRAM CRANSTON, Proprietor.
SOUTHERN HOTEL.
We have been using your Savonine in our laundry, and for cleaning floors and washing dishes, and find it an invaluable soap.
BRUCE & MARTIN, Proprietors.
In other papers other testimonials.
Agents appointed throughout the U. S.

FOR SALE—A FILE OF THE NEW-YORK TIMES or HERALD complete, from Jan. 1, 1861, to present time. Address SUBSCRIPTION CLERK, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and also choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.
KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 109, Jan. 7, 1867.
41, 71, 40, 19, 55, 77, 16, 54, 29, 60, 24, 66, 75.
KENTUCKY—CLASS C, Jan. 7, 1867.
27, 16, 40, 48, 73, 42, 10, 22, 68, 21, 66, 25.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 33, Jan. 7, 1867.
73, 76, 60, 61, 35, 21, 2, 20, 19, 36, 57, 55, 9.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 34, Jan. 7, 1867.
71, 10, 44, 22, 25, 15, 41, 20, 49, 45, 5, 75.
JOSEPH BATES, No. 78 Broadway, New-York.

CIRCULARS AND INFORMATION FURnished in all legal lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, No. 176 Broadway and No. 153 Fulton-st.

THE EVENT OF THE SEASON.
A GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL
AT
OATMAN'S RINK,
Corner 59th-st. and 6th-av.
ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, 1867.
The Arion and Leidercranz Societies are invited to attend. A full band of music is engaged for this occasion.
This will be, without question, one of the grandest carnivals ever given on ice, rivaling in its panoramic changes and kaleidoscopic combinations the most charming of the magical transformations described in the Arabian Nights' Entertainment. The ladies will be present in their richest and most varied habiliments, and the gentlemen will, it is expected, represent every costume and people on the habitable globe.
The rink will be splendidly illuminated with 200 gas jets, colored lights, lanterns, &c.
An experienced costumer will be in attendance. The rink being entirely inclosed, those who appear on the ice in costume need not fear sickness from change of clothing, it being to all intent and purposes like an inclosed building, so thoroughly is it sheltered from the changes of the weather.
TICKETS OF ADMISSION FIFTY CENTS.
In consequence of the pressure at the office it is particularly requested that purchasers have the exact change to present to the ticket-man. This will save much trouble and no little confusion.